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24 Bundists Sentenced; Martial Law in Serbia? Vote for Youth Is Urged

The World's Day—October 21, 1942

National: Twenty-four Former Bundists Sentenced

Twenty-four former German-American Bund leaders, including Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, national leader, were sentenced in New York City to five years in prison each for conspiring to counsel Bund members to evade the draft law. [Page 3.]

Sixteen corporations and 23 leaders in the citrus industry of California and Florida pleaded innocent to a Federal indictment charging violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. In Los Angeles, trial was set for Feb. 16.

As new warden of Illinois' Stateville and Joliet penitentiaries, Joseph E. Ragan succeeds E. M. Stubblefield, who resigned on the heels of the recent escape from Stateville of Roger Touhy and six other convicts.

The Columbia River Packers Association won an injunction in U. S. Circuit Court in San Francisco against the Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union, whose members catch more than 90 per cent of Columbia fish; the Union had refused to deliver its catch after the Association had refused a contract in 1939.

The scheduled opening of the hunting season in Central Washington was canceled by Governor Langlie in order to maintain the maximum amount of help possible in the apple harvest.

In Europe: Serbia Reported Under Martial Law

Martial law in Serbia was reported in Swiss dispatches to have been invoked by the occupying force after attempt by Serbian patriots to organize a revolt against occupation forces.

A bomb explosion in Gestapo headquarters at Charleroi, Belgium, killed several Germans, according to Belgian sources in London.

Ten Serb hostages have been shot in the Nish district of old Yugoslavia because of the slaying of a non-commissioned officer of the Military Police, it was announced by the Yugoslav Government in London.

Germany's Minister of Education, Bernhard Rust, has ended a few days' visit to Italy, it was reported from Berlin.

One thousand extra visas have been granted by the Vichy Government to allow Jewish children deprived of their parents to go to the United States, it was announced in the French capital.

Threats of revolution in Belgrade against German occupying forces have compelled the Nazis to strengthen the city garrison by at least two regiments, it was reported from Ankara.

German and Croatian troops have recaptured the Croatian town of Jaice, about 30 miles south of Banja Luka, killing 500 Serbians, it was reported by Berlin. This was the first German admission that the patriotic Serb forces were operating so close to Banja Luka, which is one of the chief Croatian cities.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, was received by King George VI in audience at Buckingham Palace and stayed to lunch, it was reported in London.

New England: Tufts Head Urges Vote for Youth

Vote for 18-year-olds urged by Tufts College head. [Page 2.]

Two popular candidates provide lively contest in the race for Lieutenant Governor. [Page 2.]

War Information Center at Boston Public Library provides accurate information for questioners. [Page 2.]

Washington: Willkie Reports on Tour Oct. 26

Wendell L. Willkie will report on his globe-circling tour in a radiocast Monday night from 10:30 until 11 o'clock, E. W. T., over four major networks.

The Government asked the Supreme Court to review the acquittal of the Aluminum Company of America on charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Names of the four cruisers lost in the Pacific—Houston, Vincennes, Astoria, and Quincy—have been assigned to new cruisers being built in Philadelphia, Newport News, Va., and Quincy, Mass., announced Secretary of Navy Knox.

Manufacture of automobile trailers for housing was ordered limited after Oct. 27 to fill only orders approved by the National Housing Agency.

A joint Canadian-United States agency to regulate Great Lakes fisheries was recommended in a report of a two-government inquiry just received by Secretary of State Hull.

Prince Consort Bernardt of The Netherlands, husband of the Crown Princess Juliana, has arrived to be the guest of President Roosevelt.

Convinced that hosiery prices have been too high, Price Administrator Henderson fixed ceilings on nylon hose ranging from $1.55 to $2.50, effective Oct. 22.

Re-election of Senator Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska was urged by President Roosevelt, who for the second time in six years took a hand in that State's three-way Senatorial race.

A bill authorizing expenditure of $15,841,196,997 for war purposes was returned to the House for action on Senate amendments. [Financial Page.]

Americas: Brazil's Army Chief on 'Leave'

Brazil's Army Chief of Staff, General Monteiro, went on indefinite leave, replaced by a sub-chief. The general had occasionally expressed dissatisfaction with U. S. military methods and admiration for German methods, but denied being pro-fascist or anti-American. [Page 9.]

Chile's Cabinet resigned to give President Rios freedom of action in replacing Foreign Minister Jarpa, advocate of continuing relations with the Axis. [Page 9.]

Brazil's Tribunal of National Security was asked by Public Prosecutor Gilberto de Andrade to imprison eight Germans on charges of espionage and to investigate the activities of the blacklisted Rio de Janeiro firm of Hermann Stoltz & Co.

OPA Wars On Dealings In Black Market

Uses ceiling violations and fraud in coffee as start—Sets top price of nylon hose at $1.65.

Consumers of coffee who find they have been overcharged by their storekeeper can recover three times the price of the coffee they have bought, or $50, whichever is greater.

This reminder is voiced today by the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration in connection with the revelation earlier of black-market practices in the sale of the product at Fitchburg.

It comes almost simultaneously with the announcement by Price Administrator Leon Henderson that henceforth it will be illegal to charge more than $1.65 a pair for nylon hosiery of top quality.

Referring to the "teeth" in the price-ceiling regulations, State OPA Director Henry Parkman, Jr., said:

"It is a provision which has existed ever since price ceilings went into effect, but no one has paid much attention to it. We've been waiting for just such a case as this Fitchburg one to come up to bring it to people's attention. It applies not alone to coffee but to any commodity affected by price ceilings."

Started in Fitchburg

A Fitchburg housewife, it was revealed yesterday, discovered she was being charged 45c for a grade of coffee with a ceiling price of about 16c. Her husband, turning the case over to OPA enforcement officers, started a probe which, according to John M. Russell, OPA enforcement attorney, is now mushrooming to all parts of the State. The Fitchburg case, upon investigation, was extended to involve a retail store, a peddler, a wholesaler, a roaster, 12 other wholesalers, and "scores of retailers," the OPA said.

The consumer need only get evidence of over-charging—in the form of a sales slip, for instance—and turn the case over to his lawyer. Recourse is available directly through the District Courts, and if the seller of the commodity is found to be guilty, the seller is liable for the amount of the suit, the court costs, and the fees of the attorney for the plaintiff, the OPA says. The action need cost the consumer nothing, OPA points out.

Whether coffee will soon be included in some kind of rationing plan, cannot yet be stated, said Kenneth B. Backmann, Regional OPA Director, this morning.

Rationing Under Study

The local War Price and Rationing Boards are already heavily loaded with work, he said, and it seems impossible at the moment to add to the rationing machinery. "Undoubtedly," said Mr. Backmann, "when rationing of foods does come, it will be done through the medium of all-purpose ration books of some sort, and coffee will be included. The subject is under consideration and study right now."

The ceiling on Nylons extended to "irregulars" ($1.50) and "seconds" ($1.25).

"There are considerable stocks of nylon hosiery held by wholesalers and retailers for the holiday trade," Mr. Henderson stated. "In the absence of action by my office these would be disposed of to women at fantastic prices, prices that would be inflationary and would yield unreasonable profits to the sellers.

"Under today's regulation, no woman can be asked to pay more than the maximum prices given in the appended table. I urge every woman to clip out this table from her newspaper and to use it when shopping for nylon hose. Any seller who asks more than these prices is violating the law and should be reported."

Smuts Backs Shift to War of Attack; McNutt Drafts National Service Bill; U. S. Bombers Delay Japanese Attack

War manpower chief to put timing of bill in hands of Congress and the President.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt today in testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said he would present a national service bill to President Roosevelt within two weeks.

The Army, meanwhile, indicated disapproval of proposals revealed by the President to release older men to take jobs in industry as a means of easing the labor shortage.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, issued a statement today saying the Army would release 4,000 miners in an attempt to relieve a shortage of copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten and other critical materials which are holding back war production, but saw "no need at this time for furloughing other troops."

"The army sees no need at this time for furloughing other troops in similar manner," he said. The job of our soldiers is to fight, not to work in mines, mills or factories. An exception is being made in this case only because the striking power of our army is at stake."

While making it plain that he personally favors national service legislation, the War Manpower Chief declared that timing of the bill's introduction is "in the hands of the President and Congress." He admitted that a Commission subcommittee, made up of management, labor and government spokesmen, would recommend to President Roosevelt that national service legislation be postponed until indirect sanctions have generally failed.

Mr. McNutt predicted "grave difficulties" and a "sharp public reaction" if indirect Government pressures are relied on.

The Senate Military affairs Committee before which Mr. McNutt appeared has six manpower bills under consideration introduced by various Senators.

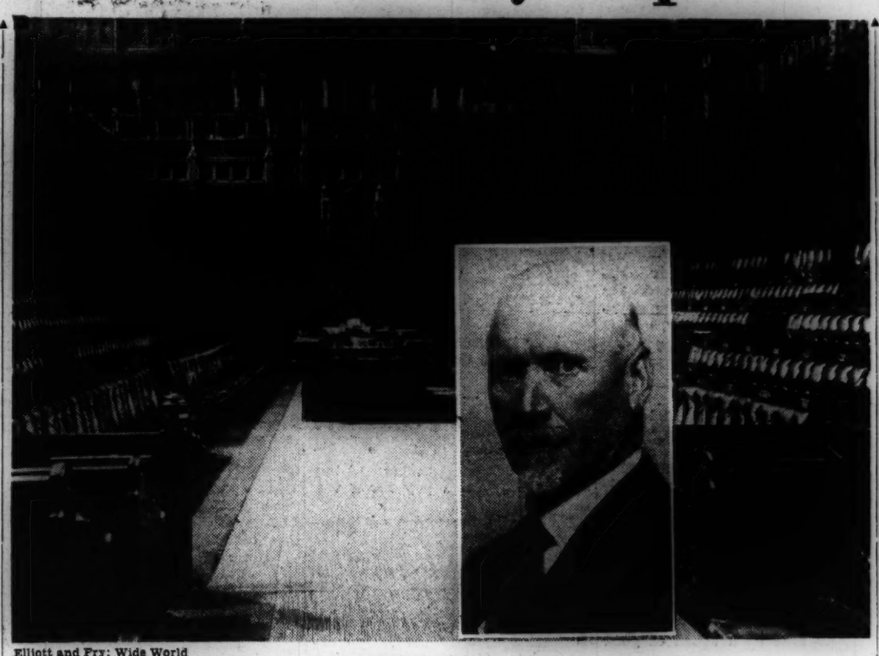
Basic Provisions

The Manpower Chief said none of them met his approval, and proceeded to outline his own views on basic provisions of such a law as well as necessary safeguards to be assured both labor and management.

Mr. McNutt advocated that the Federal Administrator be given three basic power to:

1. Require employers in any area to hire all workers through a central agency, such as the United States Employment Service, "or other hiring systems, such as

Continued on Page 6, Column 1



Elliott and Fry; Wide World

Dominion's Chief in British Parliament

National home of the British House of Commons. In this hall—or its wartime substitute—a joint session of both Houses of Parliament hears Field Marshal Smuts of South Africa. Inset—Marshal Smuts.

Tribute paid Russians by Smuts for valor in war — Wants all aid possible sent.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Allies are at the threshold of "the offensive phase of the war," Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, told 1,000 members of Britain's Parliament today in a session described by Prime Minister Churchill as "in many ways unprecedented."

The meeting, kept in strictest secrecy in advance, was an informal gathering, not a formal joint session such as the United States Congress sometimes holds to hear distinguished guests. It was attended also by representatives of the Dominions.

It was the first time a British Empire statesman ever had broadcast a speech before the combined membership of the Houses of Commons and Lords.

The occasion, complete with all the colorful trappings of an honor guard, thick carpet and the tumultuous welcome of the assemblage was turned into a tribute to the Field Marshal.

An Informal Session

While this technically was not a joint session of Parliament—and the ban on broadcasts from Parliament meetings, therefore, was not violated—actually millions of radio listeners in the United States had their first opportunity to hear a speaker addressing the assembled members of Britain's Legislature. There was no broadcast to listeners in Britain by the BBC, however.

The Premier, last surviving member of the war cabinet of the last war still active in high office, said the "appalling blood-letting which is necessary for Hitler's ultimate defeat is being administered by the Russians."

Russia, Marshal Smuts said, is "bearing more than her share of the common burden" and he urged that "whatever help in whatever form we can give to Russia to sustain her in her colossal effort should be given in fullest measure and with utmost speed."

Unrest in Axis Lands

In reference to the second front, Marshal Smuts said the defense phase of the war for the United Nations had ended.

"The final alignments both of the Allies and of our enemies have been made," he said. "Resources have been developed and mobilized on a very large scale. Ours are still on the increase, those of the enemy are on the decline. Our manpower is still growing, that of the enemy is getting depleted, while he makes ever heavier drafts on his suffering vassal peoples.

"The specter of want, hunger and starvation are beginning to stalk through the subject countries and the spirit of unrest is heaving and rising. The explosive limits of endurance are nearing. We are approaching the point when both on the war fronts and on the home fronts in the enemy countries, the situation is ripening for far-reaching developments."

Marshal Smuts said that "in spite of heavy setbacks and many disappointments, we have had the necessary time to prepare, to parry deadly blows and to assemble and consolidate the forces and resources on which we rely for Allied victory."

"Once the time has come to take the offensive and to strike while the iron is hot," he said, "it would be folly to delay, to over-prepare and perhaps miss our opportunity. Nor are we likely to do so."

"Writing on the Wall"

The Premier said the war "may continue till 1944."

His speech was devoted mainly to praise of the British Commonwealth, which he described as the "heart of the defense against the most terrible onslaught ever made on human rights and liberties." It also included a review of the war to date.

"For Japan just as surely as for Hitler's Germany the writing is on the wall," Smuts said. "All that will remain of the spectacular Japanese success will be 'Japan for the Japanese.'"

He described Pearl Harbor as "at once a challenge to America, to western civilization and to the principles of good faith on which it is basically founded."

The South African leader in his comments on Russia said:

"The magnitude and duration of Russian resistance surprised not only Hitler but probably everybody else.

"Probably no such losses on both sides ever have been suffered in the history of war. If the Russian losses must be terrible it is equally true that the German Army is bleeding to death in Russia. . . .

"In spite of their losses in men and material and territory, the Russians show not the least sign of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

United Nations Fend Off Japanese Land Assault

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Continued heavy blows by United Nations air forces appear to have delayed, at least momentarily, the awaited Japanese land assault in the Solomons.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that new raids had been carried out by heavy bombers on Japanese concentrations on northwestern Guadalcanal, on the enemy's base at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabela Island, 150 miles to the northwest, and on the Japanese airdrome and shipping at Buin on Bougainville Island, about 315 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

In the meantime, the reinforced Japanese forces on Guadalcanal stay put and no new landings are reported from large groups of enemy warships remaining in the Solomons.

The most encouraging aspect of the situation in the Solomons is the relatively weak opposition the Japanese are putting up against the United Nations aerial attacks. It may mean that the invaders do not have sufficient planes to fend off United Nations airmen or that they are deliberately holding their fire until they can assemble a combined aerial, sea and land force of overwhelming proportions with which to seek to oust the Americans from Guadalcanal.

In either case, the longer the Japanese attack can be delayed the more the United Nations will benefit, for they, too, as Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed yesterday, are moving reinforcements with all possible haste to the battle area.

Heroic Russian resistance, primarily, and cold rain, secondarily, seem to have deprived the revived Nazi offensive at Stalingrad of much of its momentum. Russian dispatches say the Soviet lines have remained unbroken for 48 hours and that German assaults appear to be growing successively weaker. German accounts of the Stalingrad fighting stress bad weather for the second day in succession.

Meanwhile, aerial activity on a fairly large scale over the desert and the sinking of four

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Britons Count On Smuts For Full War Plan

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—The sustained enthusiasm of Britain's welcome to the Union of South Africa's Premier, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, and the significance attached to his present visit to London, are fresh signs that here at home new factors are needed to complete confidence in war developments in the immediate future.

There is virtually not a doubt here about victory. But Britain's conscience over Russia's present situation and sufferings is one of the strongest and most nation-wide feelings this country has ever experienced.

The story of Stalingrad and other heroic Russian cities has aroused even nonpolitically-minded Britons to abandon their traditional reluctance to express opinions.

Most of the orthodox channels seem closed because of wartime truce to party politics and the abandonment of the normal general elections. There is anxiety about this flood of political consciousness with so little outlet.

Apathy Shown at Polls

That a feeling of political uncertainty and frustration exists is seen in countless ways. It is found in Army camps, factories, and in a considerable lack of sympathy

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Closer Allied Ties Expected In Shift of Chilean Cabinet

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — Events in Chile, where the Government appears to be moving toward a stronger anti-Axis position, are following American expectations.

It was recently predicted in the highest quarters here that the blunt speech of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles accusing Argentina and Chile of harboring "back-stabbing" Axis agents would bring changes beneficial to the United Nations in the latter country. Reports from Santiago indicate that this is so.

The first step in this direction, which has come with a Cabinet maneuver apparently designed to remove the pro-Axis Foreign Minister, Ernest Barros Jarpa, is welcomed here and is expected to result in closer relations between Chile and the United States.

Although no official American statement is expected on the Chilean shake-up, Washington believes that the removal of the Barros Jarpa clique in the Cabinet will eliminate what is probably the most potent anti-Allied force in Chile today. Some observers hold that if it had not been for this group Chile would have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis some months ago.

Easy on Nazi Agents

In discussing the Chilean situation, particularly the use of that country as a base for Axis espionage, persons in authority here predicted that the Welles address would, first, cause a lot of serious thought in Santiago and, second, result in concrete moves toward greater co-operation with the United Nations.

While there is little doubt that the Undersecretary's charges came as a distinct shock to the Chilean Government, Washington seems to be satisfied both with its reception by the Chilean people and the reaction of the other Latin-American Governments. A number of these Governments notified Washington that, in their opinion, the statement was fully justified and that Chile and Argentina were seriously hampering the Allied war effort by their complacency toward Nazi agents.

Evidence that Washington does not believe that the incident has seriously strained either the long-standing friendship between Chile and the United States or the pro-Allied attitude of the Chilean people is seen in the fact that President Roosevelt has renewed

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Big Tax Bill to Be Still Bigger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—As the greatest tax bill in American history went to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature, the Treasury Department today prepared to ask for still higher financial contributions from the country.

With the new bill adding nearly $9,000,000,000 to the nation's tax payments, Treasury experts were working on a measure to add at least another $6,000,000,000 before too long.

Even before putting his signature on the latest record levy, President Roosevelt announced that he planned to ask for "substantial" increases in the Social Security and Old-Age Benefit tax.

Enactment of the present measure came after nearly eight months of Congressional wrestling with the tax problem, and will permit the Government to begin the collection of $300,000,000 in new excise levies effective Nov. 1.

The new bill will bring the annual collection of direct taxes to nearly $25,000,000,000, although approximately $1,750,000,000 of this will be in the form of current credits for debt payments or will be rebated after the war.

Not only does the new law boost individual income taxes to the highest level in American history, but it also provides that payments will start on Jan. 1 by means of the Victory Tax pay roll deductions.

During consideration of the measure, the Treasury Department stated that it would produce additional revenue estimated at $6,881,000,000. Congressional committees, however, put the figure at $7,900,000,000.

Having been worked over by Senate and House conferees, the present bill was given House approval by a standing vote of 130 to 2, while Senate approval was unanimous.

During Senate debate, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia reminded his colleagues that, stiff as the measure was, the American taxpayer would still be paying less than his counterpart in Britain and Canada. He gave figures to show that in both those countries collections in the lower and middle income brackets were approximately double those provided for in the new American tax measure.

Among the highlights of the new tax measure are the raising of the individual tax rate from 4 to 6 per cent, the addition of a graduated surtax starting at 13 per cent and increasing to 82 per cent, and the drastic lowering of personal exemptions.

The so-called victory tax means that all individuals earning more than $624 a year will be taxed a flat 5 per cent on their incomes. It is permissible to make some deductions for debt payments, insurance premiums and war bond purchases, or a portion of the tax may be recovered after the war.

The bill increases the stringency of almost all excise taxes, the tax on passenger transportation, for example, being increased from 5 to 10 per cent.

Details on Financial Page.

Bay State Plants to Turn More to Women Help

The surplus of men workers in Massachusetts will be practically used up within a few months and war industry will then have to look to women as the only available supply, Powell M. Cabot, Director of the United States Employment Service for the Bay State, reported in Boston today.

A third voluntary registration of women will be opened in Greenfield Monday, and three or four others in shortage localities are in prospect. Twenty thousand cards appealing for women to report for jobs will be distributed by 22 post offices in the Greenfield area.

The registrations already taken in New Bedford and North Adams found the women responding in a grand manner, Mr. Cabot commented, and brought out enough to meet immediate needs. These were the first community registrations in New England.

Recourse to older workers of 65 and over and to the handicapped cannot be counted on to fill the coming needs of industry, because their numbers have proved so small.

Negroes have furnished a fairly good source of supply, but this has not been very large outside of Boston, and is disappearing rapidly.

Consequently more and more calls are being made on women as the only remaining potentiality, Mr. Cabot pointed out, as the Selective Service calls more men into the Army and new war plants open.

"The women are adapting themselves admirably to the new types of work, according to the reports we get," Mr. Cabot added, "and employers are quite satisfied."

As of today, the employment situation throughout Massachusetts is spotty. Some cities already have shortages, some are running into shortages, and some still have surpluses.

Boston remains as yet in the surplus group, where it has stood since the beginning of the war. However, its excess of possible men is now going down more rapidly, but will probably hold out until along in the winter.

The four western counties are very busy, and Springfield is one of the busiest spots in the State. It can't seem to get enough help.

Worcester is extremely busy, though not yet hit by a shortage. Fitchburg has a surplus, which will vanish when a new General Electric Company plant opens.

Likewise Lowell has a surplus which will be cut down by the opening of a large munitions plant. Lawrence also stands in the surplus class, as does Salem. Lynn is very busy, but as yet has not run into a shortage.

The most acute lack of workers has developed in New Bedford, Fall River, and North Adams. These, however, have been primarily shortages of women, needed for the most part for typical women's jobs requiring finger dexterity.

Brockton has a shortage of men, due to many of the skilled shoe workers leaving to go to higher paid war industry.

In brief the first shortage to show up turned out to be of women in communities where an exceptionally high percentage of women were already employed, and more could not be obtained except by new methods.

Inability to get men for men's jobs has been slower to develop, but is approaching in a number of cities.

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Weather Predictions

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New Englanders Warned 75 Per Cent Figure for Oil Is Only Hope, Not a Promise

New Edwards Commissary: Butter 37, Eggs 45 Cents

War Activities in New England

Cheaper Food for Servicemen—A new commissary was opened at Camp Edwards today, its purpose to bring food to enlisted married men at lower prices. "Prices in civilian stores are high, and as a result soldiers in the lower-pay brackets are entitled to all the possible savings we can make for them," said Col. S. J. Raymond, Camp Quartermaster, in explaining the new facilities.

Many privates and noncommissioned officers of the lower grades are married and live off the post near by, and they, along with married personnel of the Navy, Coast Guard, and Lighthouse Service will be eligible to purchase food through the new commissary.

Current commissary prices: Butter, 37 cents a pound; strictly fresh eggs, 45 cents a dozen; bread, four cents a loaf.

Commissions as Naval Reservists—Qualified mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineers are eligible for commissions as Naval Reserve officers in the Ordnance Service, it was announced yesterday by Capt. C. H. Keppler, director of Naval Officer Procurement for the First Naval District.

Men qualified by experience for research, design, and chemical engineering also are required, said Captain Keppler, adding that "applicants must be graduates of accredited colleges and possess suitable degrees."

Eighth Liberty Ship Launched—The Liberty ship William King—named for Maine's first Governor—was scheduled to slip down the ways at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation today. Arthur Sewall, 2d, assistant to President William S. Newell, said that the vessel will be sponsored by Mrs. John Cowin, of South Portland, wife of the yard's hull superintendent. It will be the eighth Liberty ship launched by the yard for the United States Maritime Commission.

"Strife Begins at 5:30"—The eventful life of a soldier, going through his daily Army routine, will be presented in the musical comedy "Strife Begins at 5:30," to be staged tonight at Camp Edwards.

Written, directed, and produced by Private Ray Grimes, formerly active in Pasadena, Calif., playhouse productions, the show will include 13 quick acts of "blackouts," slight-of-hand tricks, Mexican music, blackface, band numbers, and comic readings.

"Thumbing Stations" for Soldiers—The Fitchburg, Mass., City Council voted last night to erect five "thumbing stations"—small wooden structures on main highways near the borders of the city—for use by soldiers seeking to thumb their way, and to "prevent their straggling along highways."

Bishop Would Abolish Yule 'Habit Giving'

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 21 (AP)—Christmas this year offers Americans an opportunity to give up "habit" gifts, in the opinion of the Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas, Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire.

"Habit giving," the Bishop explained, "is but an expression of hurried friendship. Forget the gifts and do the harder thing, write a personal note as a token of good will."

The Bishop proposed purchases of war bonds with the money people usually spend Christmas.

By a Staff Photographer

New Boston Contribution to War Effort

War Information Center in the Boston Public Library. Left to right: Miss Ruth E. Bazol, Robert J. Roper (who organized the Center) and Miss Marjorie Grimes making an inquiry.

War Information Offered at Boston Library

"Where do I go to enlist?"

"What can the Government buy with the $18.75 I pay for a war bond?"

"Where is the Office of Emergency Management in Boston?"

Such questions come thick and fast at the new War Information Center in the Boston Public Library, in Copley Square. Robert J. Roper of the Library's Science and Technology Department, who organized the Center, has made it a point either to have the visitor furnished with accurate information or to have him directed to the proper source for such information. There is none of this casual referring to some office which might have the material, thus keeping a person trotting from one building to another in a weary search.

In the main entrance lobby of the Library, the Center, with its colorful booth, designed by Arthur W. Heintzelman, Keeper of Prints, is well equipped with United Nations posters, war-news maps showing the latest published events in the war zones, encyclopedias, and a collection of reference books on such diverse topics as camouflage, naval history, army slang and etiquette for the officer's wife.

At least 50 detailed answers a day are given to serious questions. The one question the Center makes no attempt to answer is one frequently asked, "When is the war going to end?" Men past the draft age are keenly interested in newer branches of service and take away with them some of the printed material on "How to Become a Paratrooper," or "How to Win Your Navy Wings."

One gentleman informed the Center he had been plucking ducks all morning because he understood the Government needed the feathers. It was a subject on which the Center had no information at that moment, but a telephone call to the salvage officials enabled them to assure the gentleman that the Government did want to buy feathers, and feathers were on the restricted list, like automobile tires.

Miss Ruth E. Bazol, well-known to Library patrons as the girl at the Information booth, is assisting Mr. Roper. The Center is open on week days from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and on Sundays from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW WARMER COOL COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight with winds increasing to moderate.

Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Warmer tonight.

Vermont: Light rain and warmer tonight.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Light rain west of the Connecticut River and warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:10 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Thursday, 10:36 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 6:24 p. m.

Head of Tufts For Vote To 18-Year Olds

Granting of the voting privilege to young men and women who have reached their eighteenth birthday was advocated today by Dr. Leonard Carmichael of Tufts College in an address to the student body at the annual ceremony of the awarding of academic honors in Goddard Chapel.

"The ability of youth is being emphasized all about us in this grave war year," Dr. Carmichael said. "Able minds and young bodies are needed for the complex task required of America's Army and Navy. In the discussion of the national legislation concerning lowering of the draft age Senator Vandenberg and others have advocated lowering the voting age to 18 years. I believe that the vote should be given to both boys and girls who have reached their 18th birthday.

"There is much cogency in the suggestion that if a man is old enough to fight he is also old enough to participate in the government for the maintenance of which he is offering his life," the Tufts head declared.

"There are no facts which I know of," Dr. Carmichael continued, "that indicate a general increase in intelligence after the eighteenth birthday has been reached. Knowledge in specific fields does increase after 18 years but no one has demonstrated that knowledge of the sort necessary to cast an intelligent vote increases after that age has been reached.

"It may be that youthful idealism is not merely a pattern of words. Experience seems to indicate that young men and women are at least equal if not superior to their elders in the desire that they have to see truth and honesty triumph in political affairs."

More than 75 Tufts and Jackson College students were presented awards of academic honors in the traditional ceremonies in Goddard Chapel on Tufts College Hill.

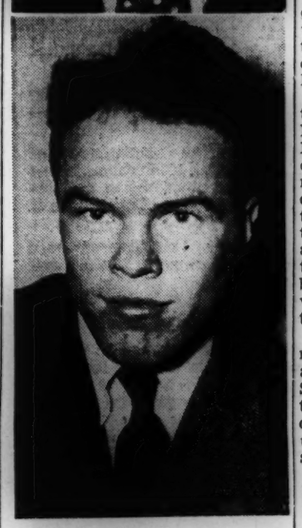
Dr. Carmichael awarded the honors, including prize scholarships, cups of merit, and alumni awards.

Robert L. Bisset of Andover, Mass., co-captain of the football team and holder of a full tuition scholarship, received the coveted honorary scholarship of the class of 1882, presented annually for the best combination of academic excellence and physical achievement.

George W. Mernick of Arlington, Mass., received the Bennett Memorial Scholarships, given by the class of 1914 in honor of the late William J. Bennett, a member of their class who was killed in World War I.

Two seniors "of engaging personality" who have "made the most progress" between freshman and senior years received the 1911 prize scholarship. They were John Gehling of Marblehead, Mass., and Marion R. Davis of New Britain, Conn.

A large number of other highly prized awards were also distributed and nearly 100 students whose average has been "A" during the past year were honored.



Scholarship Recipients

Top: Marion R. Davis of New Britain, Conn., who received the 1911 prize scholarship from Jackson College. Center: John Gehling of Marblehead, Mass., recipient of the 1911 prize scholarship from Tufts. Lower: Robert L. Bisset of Andover, Mass., awarded the scholarship of the class of 1882.

Heating Men Foresee Cut Up to 50 P. C.

In spite of all efforts to get every possible bit of transportation into the job of bringing heating oil to New England, it is practically certain New Englanders will not receive 75 per cent of their last year's supply of heating oil nor will most of them be able to heat their homes at a 65-degree temperature this winter.

This fact, brought out last evening at a meeting of the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in Boston, is not affected, petroleum officials say, by the announced rushing of 600 through-train carloads of home heating oil from the Gulf Coast and Midwestern refineries into New England. These 600 trains are not an addition to the 800 to 900 cars of oil a day which this area has been receiving, but are included in that figure. The total is still far short of the 1,350 cars a day considered necessary.

Said Allen H. Bearse, Jr., New England Manager of Anthracite Industries, Inc., speaking last evening, "The fuel-oil shortage will hit most people harder than they realize. The figure 75 per cent of normal has been mentioned. This is a hope rather than a promise. Rationing is being based on this hope.

"However, this does not mean that each home owner will get coupons totaling 750 gallons for every 1,000 gallons he used to burn. The average will be 750. The individual who wastes no oil may get up to 850. Another individual, one who has a less efficient burner, an undersized heater, an uninsulated attic, and no storm sashes may get no more than 500 gallons.

"No one," said Mr. Bearse, "can expect to achieve real comfort this winter with oil. A few will be able to heat to 65 degrees. The remainder will have to get along with far lower temperature."

Speaking of conversion from oil to coal as a heating medium, W. P. Homans, Manager of the Regional Priorities Department, War Production Board, said he found many men reluctant to change over to coal because their wives "weren't the shoveling type." "This brought to my mind," he said, "the mental attitude of most of us in this country. We know we're in the war, but we haven't yet imagined what we may have to do before we finish the war."

He suggested we "stop for a moment and wonder whether they are discussing this question in Stalingrad today, and whether if the person or plant in Stalingrad could get coal, he would refuse to use coal if he couldn't get a stoker."

Forced Savings Held Best Plan For Just Economy

Declaring that Americans must look for a continuation of high prices after the war, and pointing out the dangers of serious inflation, George R. Ericson, Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor, addressed members of the Boston Chapter of the National Institute of Credit at the University Club last night.

"Debt in our economy will increase," he declared in dealing with the place of debt in the national economy. "Its costs per billion will stay low," he said, "near 2 per cent. It is now 2.4 per cent.

"The burden will be relatively easy to bear, with national income remaining high," he added. "The chief trouble with increasing debt is that it transfers income or wealth from those who have few or no Government securities to those that have more.

"This is a process that goes on continuously and leads to wide disparities in income and standards of living. For it is plain that as debt increases faster than wealth and income, the number of persons with guaranteed income increases, forming a sort of favored class.

The way out of this dilemma, Mr. Ericson stated, is to spread the ownership of Government's bonds as widely as possible. This is done today by voluntary subscriptions or deductions from pay rolls. But forced savings could be more equitable, giving every earner a stake in government in proportion to his pay. This, Mr. Ericson declared, "would be a bulwark against legislation which discriminates in favor of borrowers."

Two Candidates for Lieutenant Governor

This is the seventh of a group of articles on major issues in the present election campaign and on candidates for the major Federal and State offices.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The battle for Lieutenant Governor in Massachusetts brings together as opponents two contrasting, yet comparable political figures—Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, seeking his third term, and Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, serving his third term as Medford's Chief Executive.

For contrast Lieutenant Governor Cahill is short, stocky. Mayor Carr is six feet, and slim. And they are of opposite political faith, positively and unswervingly — party men to the core.

For comparison there is much. Both are good orators and in this role are daily aiding the cause of their respective party tickets.

Both have hosts of friends, made by years of political campaigning throughout the State. Both are good looking. Both came from hard-working families, worked themselves through school, both being newsboys at one time.

Popular on Hill

Lieutenant Governor Cahill is one of the most popular men on Beacon Hill. Energetic, quick-thinking and an avid lover of politics, Mr. Cahill has had to content himself with seeking another term as Lieutenant Governor, a relatively obscure political position. Had times been normal, the Republican political escalator would have operated to make him the gubernatorial nominee this year.

But when his friend, politically and privately, Leverett Saltonstall, decided to run for another gubernatorial term, there was no hesitancy on Mr. Cahill's part. He immediately announced his candidacy for re-election.

The Saltonstall-Cahill political careers have been tied together for the past several years. Mr. Cahill served in the House of Representatives during Governor Saltonstall's eight years as Speaker of the House. He succeeded him to the Speaker's position when in 1936 Mr. Saltonstall left the Legislature to seek unsuccessfully the Lieutenant Governorship.

In 1938 the Saltonstall-Cahill gubernatorial team was formed and has never been beaten. And if Lieutenant Governor Cahill's campaign energy is the deciding factor in the contest, the fight is as good as won now.

No Laggard

But Mayor Carr is no campaign laggard. Since he decided to seek the Lieutenant Governor nomination of his party, he has been constantly traveling throughout the State, speaking to every possible group.

Chief theme of his talks has been the necessity of forcing the State to balance its own budget. He is a strong opponent of the present system under which the State budget is balanced by assessing a State tax on cities and towns. He is also generally criticizing the administration on Beacon Hill.

Two years ago Mayor Carr was runner-up, by approximately 2,000 votes, in the six-man Democratic Lieutenant Governor race. He personally refused to ask for a recount, and actively supported the entire ticket, a gesture which added to his popularity. This year he was unopposed for the nomination.

While Lieutenant Governor Cahill is a lawyer in private business, Mayor Carr's personal business is insurance.

For the Secretary of State post, the nominees are Frederic W. Cook, incumbent for 11 consecutive two-year terms, and Joseph J. Buckley of Boston, possessor of a family name which appears to work magic in Democratic politics.

Gained Re-election

Biennially Mr. Cook has serenely gained re-election, with a minimum of campaign effort, by margins of up to 204,000 votes. But this year Mr. Cook appears slightly worried.

With a Buckley as an opponent, and the birth control issue on the ballot to drag out every possible Democratic vote, Mr. Cook is not resting easy. At the same time, his own campaign activity is hampered somewhat by his preoccupation in the task of supplying absentee ballots to men in the armed services. That work comes under his department, and for several weeks a crew of workers has been going at top speed to cover as many soldiers as possible.

The result is that Mr. Cook is finding little time to campaign either for himself or for the State ticket.

But Republicans in general are not particularly fearful of Mr. Cook being defeated. They point out that just as Buckley has been a vote-getting name for Democrats, so has Cook been a top vote-getting name in the Republican ranks. And, they point out, was not Mr. Cook the sole survivor of the 1934 Democratic State-office sweep?

Mr. Buckley is the second virtually unknown Democratic candidate of that name to stun the regular leaders by gaining a major nomination. Two years ago Thomas J. Buckley, WPA finance worker, gained the party nomination for State Auditor and went on to win the election without the help of the party leaders.

Now in Service

The Democratic Secretary of State nominee, like the State Auditor, had never run for public office before. In 1941 he entered the race for Boston School Committeeman, but when the field grew to 22, he withdrew.

But Mr. Buckley has campaigned for years for other Democratic candidates, including Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General. To this work, and the door-to-door activity in the primary campaign he attributes his success in gaining the Secretary of State nomination in a three-man field. One other thing did aid him in the fight, however. That was the fact that to voters throughout the State his opponents were no more generally known than himself, probably less.

Mr. Buckley's chief argument against Mr. Cook is that "he has held the job too long. It is time for a younger man to step in."

However, a Buckley victory over the perennial Secretary would constitute probably the greatest upset in recent Massachusetts elections.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "The Karolik Collection" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open without charge to the public at 11 a. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4
Amusement Timetable: Page 14

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WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT

War-time restrictions ON TELEPHONE SERVICE

IT IS VERY UNLIKELY that you will be deprived of the telephone you now have. You may be asked to take a party-line if you now have an individual one. No long cords or additional residence extension telephones will be available for the duration. Should you move to other quarters, there is no *assurance* of your getting your present type of service or any telephone service in the new location.

That, in essence, is what the War Production Board's Order—"L-50"—means to every residence telephone user. This is a war order necessitated by the fact that almost without exception, every item on the list of critical materials needed for the manufacture of telephone apparatus is a critical war material . . . copper, rubber, steel, magnesium, aluminum, tin, lead and so on.

We're sorry that the war is placing restrictions on the convenience of your telephone service. Every effort is being made, and will continue to be made, to give you as good service as we can within the limitations imposed by the greatest war effort in our history.

WAR IS ON THESE LINES

DO NOT CALL these cities unless your call is extremely urgent

Washington, D. C.
Detroit
Pittsburgh
Norfolk
Cleveland
Chicago
Albany
Philadelphia

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE

Buy War Bonds here for Victory over there.

Bea. 1790

Kaiser Drives Only Self, Men Race to Keep Pace

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—You are riding westward on Foothill Boulevard toward Los Angeles, with Henry J. Kaiser, Jr., who is at the wheel of his automobile. Night has fallen. You have just been out to the Kaiser steel plant, being built near Fontana. There's a bag of tart Jonathan apples on the seat between you. Good eating. It is a most informal time.

The wives of the two of you, you learn, are alike in one respect: They don't mind having their husbands take trips by airplane if they can go along. If they can't go, then they prefer train or automobile. Conversation touches some other personal topics. Mr. Kaiser, Jr., drives at 35 miles an hour; he used to favor 70 or 80 miles an hour on the open highway.

What about the newspaper and magazine articles — comparatively few in number—that have undertaken to portray Henry Kaiser, Sr., master builder, your host's father? The public generally seems to accept him as a sort of myth, a seven-league-boots genius, a robot Paul Bunyan who, with 10-mile-long conveyor belts and unheard-of derricks and cranes, tosses dams here and there, and builds ships in a mold like a small boy casting lead soldiers.

"Everything I've ever read about my father has missed something," said his son. "Above everything else, he's human. He's kind, and he's generous.

"People think of my father as a driver. He doesn't drive men. Never once have I heard him even hint that any man should work harder.

Race to Keep Up

"He drives himself, frequently. Or, rather, an idea or a vision drives him. We who work with him then have to race to keep up. Sometimes he makes some of us quit work for a while and rest. My brother, Edgar, got his orders on that not so long ago."

"My father believes that happiness comes through work, through being busy, through accomplishing needful things. He doesn't believe 'free' rewards are good for anyone. When Edgar and I were young, we worked for all the money we received from him.

"My father is a builder. That is the way he prefers to be known. He is a builder of men as well as of dams and ships. He is the finest man I have ever known."

The reporter asks the full indulgence of Henry Kaiser, Jr., here. His words, which were not specified as "off the record," help to give a word portrait of his father that has been lacking before. Also they record the highest compliment a man may have, one from his own son.

At this point you are along near Santa Anita race track, where nearly 20,000 citizens and aliens of the Japanese race have been quartered by the Army since evacuation was ordered last spring.

Recites Poem

Henry Kaiser, Jr., begins to recite a little poem you have heard or read many times over the years. It begins, "Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!) . . ." and ends, "And Lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

In the poem Abou Ben Adhem asked the recording Angel to write him down as one who loved his fellow men.

"There's a spiritual quality about my father, and his plans, and his works. Only a few of us who work closely enough to him to know him well are fully aware of this. No writer as yet has caught this quality.

"You simply couldn't drive men to build big ships in 10 days or 30 days," says Henry J. Kaiser, Jr. "Men have to be led, have to see or feel a vision to do that kind of work. Building, raising standards, building men—that is my father's religion."

Now the Government of the United States does not simply hand to Henry J. Kaiser or his associates a dozen or a hundred million dollars every so often and tell them there's more when that is gone.

In the words of one of Mr. Kaiser's old Six Companies associates, "there has to be a good-sized accumulation of capital to handle these war projects. We have made money, yes, but not more than the magnitude of the effort justified."

Pledge Resources

Henry Kaiser and the others pledge their own resources on the big jobs they undertake. Each of those who joined the Permanente cement project pledged other properties or the profits from other properties to pay off the capital debt on Permanente. They do the same thing, in different groups and combinations, on the shipyards and other works. The biggest job of all cannot even be talked about as yet.

For the Fontana steel plant, with its present $57,319,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Henry Kaiser has pledged profits from other of his far-flung interests to pay up the principal and interest.

The obsolescence rate on war-time plants such as the steel plant and the shipyard is, of course, heavy.

Not being able to read the future any more than the rest of us can, Mr. Kaiser might possibly find himself, at the end of the war, especially if it should terminate any time soon, with by far the major part of his earnings of a lifetime tied up in a steel plant in an untried and unproved field.

Why are none of his old Six Companies associates in partnership with him in the steel plant? You ask him this question the morning following your trip to Fontana.

"They will be some day," says the builder, confidently. "They didn't believe in the possibilities of steel development in the West as strongly as I did; that is all."

Favorite Project

You remember a hint dropped by Henry Kaiser, Jr., the night before that when the steel experiment had proved itself, and not before, the early-day associates would be inducted into ownership. Of all the Kaiser enterprises—and the term Kaiser includes some in which he is only a partner, and not a majority owner—the steel plant is the only one at which "they laughed when he sat down at the piano." Perhaps that is one reason why it is his "pet." It will be hardest of all to bring to full fruition. But its builders look for steel from it next spring.

"The steel (from Fontana) would be produced from hitherto untapped ores, taking the burden off Eastern ores and Great Lakes shipping, which are now a serious problem. The proposed integrated steel plant at Fontana would produce 858,000 tons of finished products annually which are now being shipped from the East, requiring the use of approximately 900 railroad cars."

So runs the Kaiser argument for an expansion of the plant even before its first pig of raw iron is molded.

"We're not engaged in performing stunts," Mr. Kaiser, Sr., tells you as you talk with him again between telephone bells that go jingle-jangle-jingle, in his hotel suite.

"A 10-day ship seems like a stunt at the time, and it would be if it slowed up or stopped other work in that particular shipyard. But if it speeds up other work, as it did actually, and if it sets a new standard of time for production of ships, as it will, then it is no stunt, but a valuable contribution to the war effort."

Effect on Plane Industry

Incidentally, those who know Clay Bedford, chief of the Richmond yards of the Kaiser organization, do not expect him to rest long under the 10-day keel-to-launching record now held by Edgar Kaiser's yards at Portland.

Something of the same kind of impetus is being given the airplane industry by his proposal for mass production of flying cargo ships, Henry Kaiser believes.

"I hope that present airplane builders stay out in front in the matter of swift production," he says. "They are progressvie and alert."

No, he has nothing whatever to say about how long it would take his organization to produce a sample flying cargo ship. His emphatic silence on this point may be significant.

His vision now of West Coast and United States production goes far past the end of the war.

"Winning the war is the all-important job now," he says, "but there will be need for production on an undreamed-of scale when the world starts to rebuild itself.

"Here in the United States, production is not labor any more, but a process. We can process materials to be sent abroad and exchanged for the products of the labor of other nations which have not yet learned our techniques of processing.

"People everywhere want to be busy. Then they are happy.

"There is no real reason why we should not produce, and produce, and produce.

"All through this process we can and will be raising not only the living standards of people in our own country, but in the other countries we are trading with and helping build.

"There will be greater opportunity for construction and advancement in the peace years ahead than we have ever seen. And there is nothing which reasonable men undertake which cannot be accomplished.

"I have faith in humanity," said the builder. "I like humanity."

Abou Ben Adhem, his son's favorite, had phrased it, "Write me as one who loves his fellow-men."

Some men are coming to the suite now to sign incorporation papers of Kaiser-Hughes, the new sky-ship experimental company.

Two phones ring, almost together. This seems to the reporter like a logical time to be leaving.

Co-operative Wagon Wheels

United States Steel Corporation

Steel Workers Buy Own Transportation

Twenty-four steel plant employees, co-owners of a station wagon, are co-operating in a unique share-the-car plan which enables use of the wagon three shifts a day on a 24-hour-a-day basis at the Gary, Ind., plants of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, United States Steel Corporation subsidiary. On roof of car, left to right: A. L. Hanaway, James Hazlett, Forest Pettet, Nick Theis, Sam Stover, Howard Bell, Herb Ellenson, Jim Hanaway. Inside car, left to right: H. L. Fellows, La Von Hanaway, W. O. Sanders. Standing, left to right: E. Griffin, L. V. Stroup, Don Souther, Ben Howard, F. B. Brooks, Bill Patrick, Orville Crawford, Chester Hero, Don Clark. Sitting on ground, left to right: F. M. Regan, Hillis Jeffries, A. E. Traske, and Dale Garland.

Landis Tells of Progress In Civil-Defense Program

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, said today that the nation was making "heartening progress" in civilian defense.

Mr. Landis, in an address prepared for delivery to the annual conference of the American Municipal Association, said that the key to progress in every field of civilian defense, "whether it be protection or mobilization, is the local defense council.

"A program of civilian defense can at least exist without the higher echelons of leadership represented by State and Federal organization, but without the local defense council, State and Federal authority is useless. Everywhere, throughout the United States, the touchstone to the quality of any community performance in civilian defense is the organization and quality of the local defense council.

"It is heartening to see the progress that has taken place in civilian defense in recent months throughout the nation. The training program has now produced the larger part of the needed personnel. It has been wisely buttressed by a series of field drills in communications, in control center operation, in reporting and in the handling of war-stimulating incidents.

"Specialized training in protection against gas, in bomb reconnaissance work, in camouflage and in protective instruction have been made available to thousands. The emergency medical services have tightened their organization and expanded their operations so that they are in a position to function effectively in almost any emergency. . . . Thorough and comprehensive plans for evacuation are past the stage of casual and haphazard thinking."

There are still some phases of the program, however, in which more effort is needed, the OCD chief declared.

24 Former Leaders of Bund Get 5-Year Prison Sentences

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze and 23 other former German-American Bund leaders were each sentenced here today to five years in prison for conspiring to counsel Bund members to evade the draft law.

Federal Judge Alfred D. Barksdale said that in his opinion all of the defendants were guilty of "far worse than any technical violation of the Selective Service law" and said that he would not impose fines because that might have the effect of causing their families to lose their homes.

Under the conviction, each defendant could have been fined $10,000.

It was the first mass sentencing imposed in the Southern District of New York.

The Court directed that Mr. Kunze and Dr. Otto Willumeit, former Chicago Bund leader, sentenced in Hartford, Conn., in August to terms of 15 years and five years each for conspiracy to send United States military information to the Axis, serve consecutively the sentences imposed in the present case, boosting the total to 20 years for Mr. Kunze and 10 years for Dr. Willumeit. Mr. Kunze and Dr. Willumeit pleaded guilty in the Hartford case.

"It is the sentence of this Court that you and each of you be sentenced to serve a term in such penal institutions as the Attorney General may direct, a period of five years each," the Court told the convicted men as they stood at the bench.

Others sentenced included Wilbur V. Keegan of Teaneck, N. J., Attorney for the Bund, and August Klapprott, leader of the Bund's Eastern Department, who recently resided at Camp Nordland, N. J.

The defendants were convicted Oct. 19 after a month's trial during which the Government charged the Bund had issued an order, known as Command No. 37, urging Bund members to evade Selective Service. The defense argued that Bund members sought only to test the law, with particular reference to the clause barring Bund members from jobs vacated by men called to service.

Before a crowded courtroom, Judge Barksdale, a World War veteran, said in passing sentence:

"I have the greatest respect and admiration for those of German descent or birth who form a great body of good United States citizens. But I have neither great respect nor admiration for those defendants who used their citizenship as a cloak to hide behind while they sought to hinder Selective Service."

Frederick Stock

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Dr. Frederick Stock, who passed on yesterday was conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra since 1905 and associated with American music since 1895.

Last week he had conducted the opening concerts of the orchestra's fifty-second season. He had directed famous orchestras in Philadelphia, New York, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Washington, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis.

His orchestra had a winter season at Orchestra Hall, and during the summer, particularly since the late '20s, it played to huge throngs in Grant Park and at Ravinia, a natural amphitheater farther north along the shore of Lake Michigan.

As a musician Dr. Stock was considered essentially classical. He spurned theatricals. Critics said he "effaced himself behind the composer," wishing only to give an intelligent, sensitive interpretation of the work. Upon occasion, however, he could surprise his audiences with interesting presentations of modern music.

His own compositions included a symphony in C Minor, a tone poem for large orchestras and a concerto for violin and orchestra. He excelled in the transcription of piano, violin and organ works of the great masters for orchestral interpretation.

When the United States entered World War I chauvinistic Chicagoans discovered Dr. Stock, born in Julich, Germany, had neglected to obtain his final naturalization papers, and they demanded that he leave the podium.

He resigned Oct. 2, 1918, and the winter programs were conducted by Eric Delamarter. Dr. Stock's citizenship status was quickly adjusted, however, and he resumed his leadership on Feb. 29, 1919.

Presbyterians Get Appeal for Million

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—The General Council of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America today issued an appeal to the nation's Presbyterians for an emergency fund of $1,000,000 for war-emergent religious work.

The Council said that the funds from the Church's 2,040,000 members were to be used to meet a situation of "utmost concern at a time of utmost world crisis."

The campaign, directed by the Presbyterian Wartime Service Commission, will continue through Nov. 8. A group of 31 lay leaders of the Church is sponsoring the movement. There are 23 elected members, representing all sections of the country, on the General Council.

Swedes Test Trees As Source of Oils

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 (ONA)—Sweden is trying to get lubricating oil from trees.

Experimentation has been going on with pine stumps, which are expected to help offset Sweden's wartime shortage of petroleum. Swedish industry is having difficulties because of the lack of lubricants.

Pine tree oil, it is believed, will not be used as a substitute in gasoline or diesel engines, as it thickens too easily.

Dry Areas Near Army Posts Seem Sure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — Passage of the anti-liquor amendment to the 'teen-age draft bill by both the Senate and the House of Representatives appears certain if the vote can be brought to a roll-call, Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, sponsor of the measure, declared Oct. 20.

The heavy volume of mail favoring the move to outlaw all alcoholic beverages in and near Army and Navy camps is said to have convinced a large number of Congressmen that it will be politically wise to support the amendment.

Some Senators have already assured Senator Lee of their intention to vote affirmatively and others are believed ready to do so.

So far, no strong Administration opposition to the move has developed, although both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have publicly fought the measure. The fact that Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the majority leader, admitted yesterday that the bill would probably be adopted in the event of a roll-call is seen as indicative of the Administration's cautious attitude toward the anti-liquor fight.

Senator Lee has announced his determination to press for a roll-call vote with every legislative maneuver at his command. He would not predict, however, that a roll-call was assured. Debate on the bill will begin Thursday, with passage expected within a week.

Discussing popular support of the bill, Senator Lee said that one Senator from a typical state came to him and declared, "I sure am getting a flood of mail in support of your measure." At the same time, the two Senators from another state pledged him their votes.

It is felt here that strongest support for the Lee amendment will come from the senators and representatives from the southern, middle western and mountain states.

"I am sponsoring this measure," Senator Lee told The Christian Science Monitor, "not only in behalf of greater efficiency in the Army but also to protect the health of the men being drafted.

"We are now planning to call up youths of 18 and 19 years of age. We must give them the same protection they would have in their homes. This draft bill is digging deeply into the family life of America."

Senator Lee recalled that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, in opposing the move to outlaw alcoholic beverages in and near Army camps, charged that it would be putting selectees into a different classification than other Americans. The Senator pointed out that, upon entering the Army, they were already entering a different stratum from the majority of Americans and that, for this reason, the secretary's objection did not apply.

Senator Lee added, however, that opposition from the War Department was not very strong and "almost negative."

Within the last week, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, through its board of directors, asked the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to stop intoxication among the armed forces. The Federation charged that over-drinking by men in uniform had become noticeable in hotels, on trains and in cities near military and naval establishments.

It is believed here that the anti-liquor sentiment in Congress may be strengthened by the fact that 18 and 19-year-olds are about to be drafted. Practically all states and cities forbid the serving of liquor to anyone under the age of 21, while Senator Lee points out that liquor selling is banned in the immediate vicinity of the schools which most of these 18 and 19-year-olds would be attending if they were not taken into the Army.

LISTEN THURSDAYS TO

Henry Aldrich

★ You'll have a good time every minute of the 30 minutes you listen to *The Aldrich Family*, written by Clifford Goldsmith. And worthwhile!—you'll learn why caffein-free Postum is the drink for you.

8:30 P. M. (EWT)

NBC STATIONS

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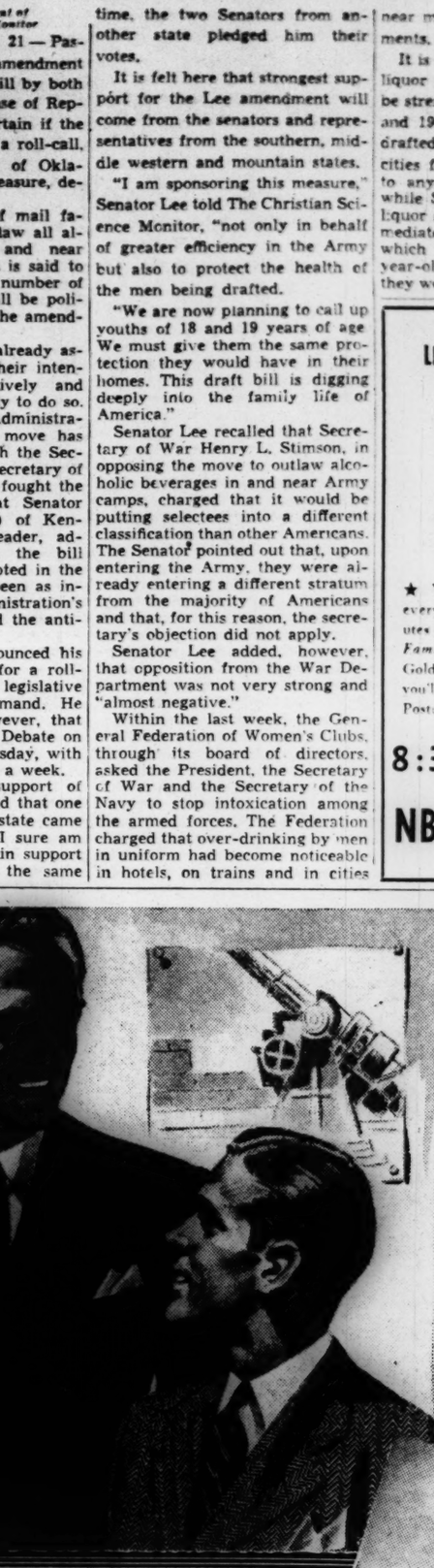

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Station WOR

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Roslindale Woman's Club in All-Day Session—New Hampshire Revenue Problem

Homemaking Expert Gives Tips on Wartime Materials

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Take better care of what you have and learn to buy and use substitutes intelligently. This was what members of the Roslindale Woman's Club were urged to do by speakers who discussed various phases of wartime homemaking at the Club's American Home Day yesterday.

There is no reason in the world why we shouldn't be perfectly willing to use the synthetic fabrics now on the market, according to Mrs. Arthur Abbott, Associate Professor of Clothing at Simmons College, who spoke on "New and Synthetic Fabrics, Their Use and Care." But we do need to know about their peculiar characteristics and how to take proper care of them. For instance, it is necessary to remember that protein fibers do not stand high temperatures.

Mrs. Abbott spoke of the experiments being made with soya-bean fiber, which is said to possess four-fifths the tensile strength of wool. It resembles wool in the way it kinks and dyes and washes, she explained, and the Government is interested in it as a wool substitute. We'll be resorting to this and other wool substitutes in another year, she thinks. At the moment, she said, there seems to be a good supply of woolen fabrics on hand.

From the cost standpoint, rayon has a great deal to recommend it as a substitute for silk, Mrs. Abbott said, but the wise buyer will familiarize herself with the different types available and make her purchases with an eye to quality. The consideration of quality is as important in buying rayon as anything else she emphasized.

She also cautioned her listeners always to iron rayon on the wrong side in order to prevent shine. Shine caused by a too-hot iron cannot be removed from the rayon the way it can from wool, she explained.

The wartime need of toys and other handicraft items was cited by Miss Lillian Phillip, as a golden opportunity for those who enjoy craft work. Miss Phillip, who is Instructor of Design at the Massachusetts School of Art, stressed the worth of a handicraft hobby as a stabilizer in these hectic days and commended the women for making recreational craft work count for war service. She urged them to investigate the possibilities of such nonpriority materials as wood, cardboard, and plastics. Pottery making and block printing, according to Miss Phillip, are two crafts not yet seriously limited by the war and she described her own experiments with these. She told the women how they could obtain a good yellow dye by boiling onion skins and an excellent brown one from the bark of walnuts and butternuts.

"Whatever the material you use," she reminded craft enthusiasts in her audience, "keep first and foremost in mind the importance of good design and color."

Other speakers and their topics included Miss Eleanor Paige, nutritionist of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, "Food Substitutes"; Miss Lillian Garazian, nutritionist of the Community Health Association, "Low-Cost Meal Planning"; Mrs. Mae Mahady of the Home Service Department of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, "Care of Kitchen Equipment"; Miss Nun Patrick of Elizabeth Arden's, "Good Grooming."

Clubs of the Fifth District were guests of the day, and Mrs. Frank W. Aston, President, presided. Mrs. Albert Hall was in charge of the program.

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders at Roslindale Woman's Club

Mrs. Frank W. Aston, left, President of the Roslindale Woman's Club, and Mrs. Herbert G. Austin of Dedham, 5th District Director, took time out for a picture between sessions of the Club's all-day meeting held yesterday. Mrs. Aston is holding a flag crocheted by Mrs. George Clausen. This flag and another just like it, made by Mrs. Francis Gilman, were among the many unusual examples of handiwork on exhibit.

Color and Gaiety for Tables Favored in War Hospitality

Informal table settings that use plenty of color are appropriate for simple wartime entertaining, Miss Frances Letson told members of the Hingham Woman's Club yesterday afternoon at their American Home Day meeting.

"It's up to us in the home to keep up color and gaiety," she said, "and you can have as much fun setting a table as painting a picture if you let yourself go with your colors."

Miss Letson, who is with Carbone's, illustrated her talk with two-place table settings, featuring the new American potteries and chinas. These, incidentally, have been constantly improving in design and color, she said, since the European markets were shut off. Buyers, she added, have a wonderful opportunity to influence the makers of pottery by their discriminating choice and demand for the best designs.

Heavy Glass Tumblers

For an informal setting, suitable for breakfast or evening snacks, Miss Letson used Country Fair—a heavy earthenware in deep brown with gray-green interior—with coarsely woven cotton place mats in yellow and brown. She chose inexpensive, wooden-handled flatware that almost matched the brown of the Country Fair plates and heavy glass tumblers with thumb prints to complete this setting. Her centerpiece was a basket made of woven split wood in the same tone of brown, filled with yellow and orange gourds set off by the shiny green of lemon leaves. This earthenware is oven-proof and small casseroles may be carried directly from oven to table.

Mulberry and blue were the colors for a formal luncheon setting. The china was Royal Doulton in Kirkwood pattern — baskets overflowing with fruit, mulberry and blue predominating. With this she used an Italian filet luncheon set in natural dark linen with blue filet, and amethyst glass stemware. In the center of the table was a shallow oval dish of cream-colored pottery heaped with reddish and purple wax grapes and lemon leaves. For such a setting Miss Letson recommended any simple silverware.

Bronze Tone Emphasizes

A dark green burlap type of place mat proved attractive with an inexpensive pottery made in the South, featuring a yellow rose pattern on a pale cream-colored ground. The fringed place mats had a stencil border of yellow stripes. Low-footed amber goblets and amber cocktail glasses on the place plates completed the ensemble.

The centerpiece in this case was composed of chrysanthemums in a small yellow porcelain container, with emphasis on the bronze tone of the flowers.

Miss Marjorie Foster, well-known nutritionist, spoke at the morning session on "Our Part in the National Nutrition Program," and a film was shown by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. on "Defense and the Telephone." Luncheon was served by the Hospitality Committee with Mrs. Lester Lovell in charge. Mrs. Roger Stone, President of the Club, presided at the afternoon session. The exhibition of handicrafts and hobbies was arranged by Mrs. Frederic Emmel, American Home Chairman.

War Ban Hits Road Building In Bay State

Permanent highway construction, except roads certified by military authorities as essential to the war effort, is out in Massachusetts for the duration, R. W. Coburn, Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Works said today in an article in Taxtalk, publication of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers.

Not only is permanent road work stopped, Mr. Coburn said, but maintenance of present roads, particularly where critical materials are required, will be reduced to the absolute minimum.

This situation results from a War Production Board order, by which various types of construction work were banned and no project to cost more than $5,000 could be started if critical materials were to be used, except for war purposes. Later the figure was reduced to $1,000.

Christian Science Program Oct. 25

John A. Meeker, of New York City, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Mutual Broadcasting System's "Radio Chapel" series on Sunday, Oct. 25, 1942, at 11:35 a. m., Eastern War Time. The subject of Mr. Meeker's address is "A Triumphant Peace."

Music, supplied by the "Radio Chapel" Quartet, will include these hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal: "A Glorious Day is Dawning," No. 2; "He That Hath God His Guardian Made," No. 99; "Trust the Eternal," No. 359, and "No Mortal Sense Can Still or Stay the Flight of Silent Prayer," No. 410.

This program will originate from Station WOR, New York City. It is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for New York with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

In New England this program may be heard over Mutual Broadcasting System stations WATR, Waterbury, Connecticut, and WSYB, Rutland, Vermont.

Liquor and Gambling Funds Dwindling in Granite State

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 21—Liquor and racing are two important sources of revenue to the State of New Hampshire under its existing fiscal setup. Many thinking people have contended that the dependency of the State on these sources of revenue is an unhealthy situation. At present officials of the State are concerned about the liquor and gambling revenue. Being politicians they do not like the thoughts of suggesting new taxes to take the place of these threatened revenues and they have come to count on them for money to pay the costs of government. The Liquor Commission is piling up large inventories against the anticipated period in which liquor will be hard to obtain. Gov. Robert O. Blood and his executive council have given the State Treasurer authority to borrow money on the State's credit in order to expand the liquor holdings. As for gambling, the income from parimutuel gambling at Rockingham Park race track is expected to meet budget estimates for the current year. This is anticipated because of the big patronage for the early meet of this season when every effort was made to build up patronage and transportation conservation had not been pushed. But the fall meet patronage is showing a decrease as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. And if the war continues, transportation curtailment by next season may well mean the closing of the track if other action does not. A plan to offset these contemplated reductions in revenue has not been forthcoming and undoubtedly, because of the political angles, will not be until the problem becomes more acute.

Academy Overtaxed

The New Hampshire Superior Court has handed down a decision in which it is ruled that Phillips Exeter Academy was overtaxed $155,502.76 during the six-year period from 1935 through 1940, and that the academy is entitled to recover this amount from the town. The court decision provides a reduction of more than $1,000,000 in the assessed valuation of the school's property. The decision fixing the amount of recovery includes an institutional exemption of $150,000 a year in property valuation and the finding that the property in the town is only taxed 85 per cent of its "full and true value in money." The court fixed the value of the academy's property for the first three years of the period at $752,550 and for the second three years, $759,550. These valuations were after allowing for the $150,000 institutional exemptions. The academy had been taxed on a valuation as high as $1,850,000 during the period. Two years ago the academy sought general exemptions of its property under the provisions of the charter granted by the Legislature in 1781, before the adoption of the State's permanent constitution, and the creation of the present Legislature.

Farm Transportation

New Hampshire farmers have been called on to consider registration of their transportation facilities for "certificates of war necessity" as important to the maintenance of these transportation facilities. Soil tillers must obtain such certification before November 15 for each of their registered trucks if they are to continue operating these trucks. Agricultural leaders point out that the program under the registration is aimed at keeping the necessary farm trucks on the roads to transport foods to the market and farm needs to the farms for the duration.

Arts and Crafts

Confidence that the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts will survive war conditions was expressed recently at the annual meeting of the League. Dean Robert C. Strong of Hanover, presiding over the meeting, declared that "there will be great need for the League when the war is over. I feel that the war years that lie ahead, without question, will be most crucial to the craft movement. It is my personal feeling that inasmuch as there are so many special skills inherent in craftsmanship which are sorely needed in war production, it is not only the duty but the privilege of skilled craftsmen to try to fit themselves into the production picture."

Tax Rate Cut

Economy-minded New Hampshire, for the fourth year in a row, has substantially reduced its average property tax rate, contrary to the national trend, according to State tax federation director John Langmuir. Every year since 1938, according to Mr. Langmuir, the average tax of New Hampshire cities and towns has declined, with the last year displaying the largest drop of all. The actual record of municipal tax levies shows that real economy did not arrive in New Hampshire until 1940, Mr. Langmuir points out. While the state property tax of $1,200,000 was eliminated after 1938, the municipal tax levy declined only $300,000. Mr. Langmuir says that this clearly indicated "that cities and towns failed to pass on to their people the savings the state passed on to them. Since 1940, however, the economy trend has strengthened, and hit its peak in 1942."

Vote Is Urged For Candidates Best Qualified

In view of the crisis confronting the nation, the State, and every municipality, every taxpayer in the State should make it a point to go to the polls on election day and vote for the best qualified candidate for every office, Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, said today.

Writing in the current issue of Taxtalk, publication of the Federation, Mr. Bird said: "In the past, due either to laziness or indifference, the average citizen has expended little effort to ascertain the character and qualifications of the man who is asking for his vote.

"Today it is vitally important, not only because we are at war, but because some of these candidates may carry through until the time when we must struggle with the problems of peace and reconstruction, that we should have men of the utmost ability, who are honest and who are thinking more of the welfare of their country, State, and municipality than they do of their own personal political preferment.

"We are not playing fair with the boys in the armed services if we become so obsessed with our various duties that we forget responsibility to the most important thing we have to do while they are away—that is, to strengthen and build up good government in our State, so that when they come back they will not find that, due to our indifference at the polls, we have made wasteful expenditures and built up enormous debts which they will have to pay in years to come.

"If that comes to pass, they will have a good right to say, 'Why haven't you done this job right while we have been away?' Our boys are fighting for democracy on many world fronts. Let us show them that we are doing our best to preserve it in every way on the home front.

"Let nothing prevent us from going to the polls Nov. 3 and voting for the best qualified man for every office."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 22
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W62B Boston (46.7m)
2:00 p. m.—News, organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasant trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Callicchio's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale, Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Hal Newell, News.
3:15 p. m.—Karl Zomar's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folk.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Pan Americana.
4:30 p. m.—Network Sports.
4:45 p. m.—"Man With a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Albert's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Dramatizations, starring Henry Hull.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Pearl; Orchestra; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Albert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Freddie Nagel's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—The War in the Air, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Behind the Battle Front; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The Production Front, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—"In Australia This Week," VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Second Act of Puccini's "La Tosca," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

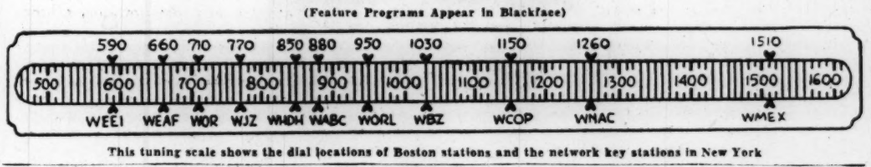
WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News by The Christian Science Monitor. (Recorded)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:20 p. m.—The Vagabond Traveler.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News from WRUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays Through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Hal Newell, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Book Fair	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Book Fair	Organ; soloist	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:15	Stuart Irwin, Int.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Pan Americana	
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Network sports	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Songs; Date; 'Post'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety program
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Political talk; Music	Political talks	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Music; Political talk	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Political talk; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory; talk
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	Green Valley, U.S.A.	"The Lone Ranger";	Man Your Battle Stations	Political Program	Dinner Music
7:45	Green Valley, U.S.A.	Western drama	Join the Navy: round'ble	John Barry, comment	"Your Army"
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Conner; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Barrie Sisters; trio	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	The Broadway Band-
8:45	Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	wagon
9:00	Bob Burns, "Ar-	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	kansas Traveler"	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	bert's Death and the
9:30	Lanny Ross; Mary-	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Maiden Quartet
9:45	"Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	'The Merry Widow'	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30	Political talk	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Local sports
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Treasury Star Parade	Local sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15	B. Goodman's Orch	Milton George's Orch.	March to Victory	Enrique Madriguera's Or.	Local sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Oddities"; Jack	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Pleasantville"	Newscast	Dalton, songs; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; Talk; News	Religious Service;	Reveille Roundup	"Pasta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Political Talk	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Mrs. G. del Castillo	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News; Music; Talk	"Kick-Conga!"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Club News	"Helpmate"; drama	"Cheer Up Gang"; Va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	riety	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Talk; Parade of Nations	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	Parade of Nations	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Barron Elliott's Orch.	War Bond Drive
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Babette-P. Saltman	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party";	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Eoake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Salon Serenade	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Bouquet"; music	"I'll Find My Way"	Political talk
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time
1:45	"The Goebergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Curtain Time
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Agricultural Talk	"Light of the World"; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Ruth Gevait, songs
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Boston Home Front	Hymn Recital	Army-Navy "E" Award	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Army-Navy "E" Award	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Book Fair	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Book Fair	Organ; Songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15	Lester Vale, Int.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Program	Dance Matinee
4:30	Victory Council	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00	Victory Song Carni-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sport Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	val; Date; "Post"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Program
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Political; Song Shop	News; Dinner Concert;	Political talks	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Concert; Political talk	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	Hello From Hawaii	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular Songs
7:45	John From Hawaii	Geoffrey Horwood, News	John Garfield; music	Dance Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Share Your Birth-	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; conducted	"The Dixettes"
8:15	day" quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	by Alfred Wallenstein	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting;	"Aldrich Family"; drama	'Ti Pays to Be Ignorant";	Cowboy Songs
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should the Poll Tax	"Aldrich Family"; drama	quiz program	Dreamland Four; songs
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Be Abolished?"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Chaus-
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	son's Concerto in D
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Borge; Judy Canova;	"Chateau Hogan"; com-	minor
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Ornele Fields	Andrew Tombes; music	edy; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Jean Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	"Sing for Dough"	Arthur Treacher; Orch.	Archibald MacLeish	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Network speaker	"Sing for Dough"	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orch.
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Making"; Dr. Einstein	"Victory & You"; talks	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	B. Goodman's Orch.	Milton George's Orch.	March to Victory	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Henchmen"
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	chestra; vocalists	Day's End; News

University Women Holding Opening Meeting of Season

The first regular meeting of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women is being held at the home of Mrs. Karl T. Compton this afternoon Fields for Women" is the general topic for discussion in a program concerning fellowships.

The opportunities in various fields will be presented by the following speakers: Dr. Sara Jordan of Boston, medicine; Miss Margaret Whitcomb, meteorology; Dr. Julia Outhouse (Mrs. A. D. Holmes), nutrition; Miss Pauline Thompson and Miss Anna H. Ryder Fellow, diplomacy.

Mrs. Bird Talks To G. O. P. Women

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, founder and honorary president of The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, will talk to the club members tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Bird, who has been identified with politics and governmental affairs for many years, will speak on the topic: "Save the Republic."

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General of Massachusetts and candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket will follow her with an address on "Why Keep Our Republicans in Office?" The program is being sponsored by the Club's Political Department, and Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Director, will preside.

Homes and Garden Club Of Winchester to Meet

The Better Homes and Garden Club of Winchester is holding its annual meeting today. Mrs. Chester S. Cook of Lexington will speak on "Artistic Arrangement of Plant Material," in the Art Room of the Winchester Library.

Dorchester Wardens' Classes Open to Public

Wardens of Sector 10, Dorchester, will begin a series of classes in the John L. Motley School, Savin Hill Avenue Thursday evening, Oct 22, at 8:30 p. m., to which the public is invited, the Boston Committee on Public Safety has announced. Sector Warden Joseph P. Donovan will preside.

B&M Wins Award For Excellence Of Newspaper Ads

The Boston & Maine Railroad has been awarded the 1942 Socrates' High Award of the Year for excellence in its newspaper advertising, it was announced in New York in the October issue of National Ad-Views, a nationally circulated publication in the advertising profession.

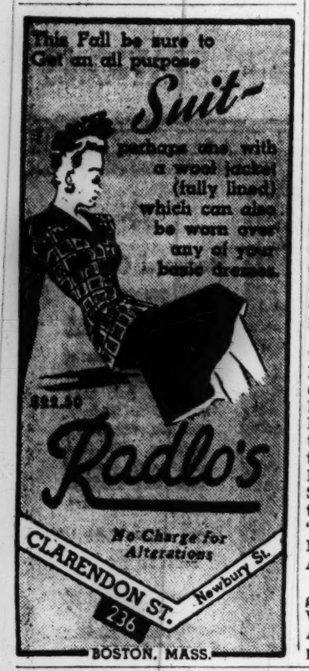
"Having reviewed and analyzed the ads of over 5,000 leading national advertisers during the past 12 months," reads the award, "Socrates and his staff of advertising executives have given the award to the Boston & Maine for having scored the most points in the monthly cumulative score card."

In connection with the award, the Committee of Advertising Executives stated that special recognition should be given to Herbert L. Bandwin, Publicity Director and Executive Secretary of the Advertising Committee of the Road, and to Harold Cabot & Company of Boston, its advertising agency.

Commenting on the Northern New England railroad's newspaper advertisements which won the award, National Ad-Views says:

"The most outstanding feature of the Boston & Maine is its complete frankness. The road talks 'plain New England talk' which can be understood by all . . . the theme is never constant but varies with the times. This with a constantly changing approach keeps the ads hot to the times, alive, informative. The humor and everchanging tone keeps the road's patrons in humorous suspense awaiting a new outburst.

"The road doesn't hesitate to admit its short-comings. Time and time again it has reported to the public in its ads such phrases as 'Sure, our passenger cars aren't all 1942 models but they're clean and safe.'"



JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE
BOSTON

High up on the list of preferred gifts for service-men!

SOAP FOR SERVICE MEN
BOXED FOR CORRECT MAILING
Mailing weight . . . 2 lbs. 6½ ounces

6 LARGE CAKES with special lathering qualities for those in the armed forces! 1.00

The perfect gift for the service men or women on your gift list . . . and wrapped ready to address and send! Quick-lathering and pleasantly scented . . . adapted to hard or soft water. Made especially for us by Lightfoot-Schultz . . . one of America's great soap-makers. Order yours NOW and send immediately to those overseas, later to those in our U. S. A. camps.

Fill in ordergram and mail or phone Hubbard 2700 'til 9 P. M. or Trowbridge 2300 'til 6 P. M. (except Sunday)

CBM-10-21-42
Jordan Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.
Please send me ..... boxes Service Men's Soap
NAME ..... ☐ Cash
ADDRESS ..... ☐ Charge
CITY ..... STATE ..... ☐ C. O. D.
Perfumes—Street Floor—Main Store

Newspapers' United Scrap Metal Drive Results Total More Than 3,500,000 Tons

Kansas Leads Among States; Rhode Island in Fifth Place

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Mountains of old metal, piled up during the newspaper-sponsored collection drive, were moving today toward America's scrap-hungry steel mills.

Incomplete reports from 47 States showed more than 3,500,000 tons had been tallied and headquarters of the newspapers' united scrap metal drive said the trend indicated the final total would be double that figure.

Scrap uncovered during the drive was expected to make certain the war-busy steel mills suffer no scrap famine during the winter, when scrap ordinarily becomes scarce.

Steel industry sources added their thanks to those of War Production Chief Donald Nelson, and said the newspaper drive had enabled mills to build up stockpiles.

Some junk yards reported they were enjoying "scrap indigestion" from the vast quantities turned in, but were sorting it as quickly as possible for shipment.

On the heels of the newspaper drive, industrialists were asked to hunt out scrap and many local committees planned to continue their work.

Kansas Leading

The latest tabulation of the newspaper collection, with returns still coming in, showed Kansas leading with a per capita average of 129.6 pounds for every man, woman and child in the State. The total there was 160,873 tons.

Wyoming was second with 104.2 pounds per person or a total of 13,098 tons, Pennsylvania third with 101.2 pounds and 505,850 tons, and Nevada fourth with 92.2 pounds and 5,065 tons.

Next in rank on the basis of pounds per person, with total tonnages, were: Rhode Island 91.7 pounds, 32,700 tons; Delaware 90.1 and 12,026; Montana 85.3 and 23,818; Iowa 85.2 and 108,000; Michigan 85 and 223,200, and New Hampshire 80.8 and 19,888.

After those top 10 States the committee listed:

Indiana 80.7 pounds per capita, 138,370 tons; New York 79.1 and 532,151; Nebraska 77.2 and 50,776; Colorado 76.9 and 43,282; Oregon 76.3 and 41,640; Connecticut 75.4 and 64,447; Vermont 75.2 and 13,504; Massachusetts 67.2 and 145,000;

Maine 63.7

Utah 67 and 18,422; California 65.1 and 225,000; Maine 63.7 and 27,000; Oklahoma 62.9 and 70,003; Ohio 58 and 200,000; Texas 53.4 and 171,325; Florida 52.8 and 50,000; Virginia 51 and 68,275; Arizona 47 and 11,745; New Mexico 46.6 and 12,400; Minnesota 46.4 and 56,749; Maryland 45.4 and 41,349;

Wisconsin 44.7 and 69,963; North Dakota 42.2 and 13,559; South Dakota 42 and 13,500; Tennessee 41.5 and 60,507; Louisiana 35.4 and 41,822; Alabama 32.8 and 46,680; Georgia 32 and 50,000; Missouri 30.5 and 57,665;

Kentucky 23.5 and 33,414; South Carolina 21.2 and 20,000; North Carolina 20.1 and 35,868; Arkansas 19.8 and 19,300; West Virginia 15.5 and 14,795; Washington 11.2 and 9,720; Mississippi 8.7 and 9,504; Idaho 7.6 and 2,000; New Jersey 6.9 and 14,429.

Illinois reported its major collection was just beginning.

Boston may finish by doubling its quota, in spite of predictions to the contrary. The total already collected is 6,965,630 pounds. Yesterday 496,400 pounds were collected.

Fay

Children Sing for Victory in Salvation Army Campaign

Children whose mothers work to keep the home going, and who are given "Day-Time Mothering" at The Staniford Street Day Nursery of the Salvation Army, are shown here singing for business and professional leaders as campaign workers of that organization now seek a balance of $136,000 in the drive to raise $250,000. They appeared at the first general report meeting of the Salvation Army at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday noon, when collections of $114,000 were announced. Led by Margaret Sudano, on the left, the others are Rose Marie Mascari, Marie and Frances Marabello, Benjamin Catino, James McDonald, Louise Sylvester, Florence Lewis, Joan Zizzo, and Norma Stewart.

Boston Cuts City Jobs But Ups Pay Roll

Wartime contraction of City of Boston pay rolls as men go into the armed services has brought to a head the long-standing need for centralized personnel and salary control, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau reported today.

Issuing a bulletin summarizing the trends in pay-roll expenses over the past four years, the Bureau pointed out that there has been a reduction of nearly $1,100,000, but that it has been more than offset by $1,500,000 war-cost-of-living pay increases.

Since 1938, the number of regular city, Suffolk County, and School Department workers has declined by 814 persons. Regular city and county pay rolls have correspondingly declined from $24,077,000 to $23,654,000, and school pay rolls from $14,746,000 to $14,049,000. The total saving of $1,060,000 is offset by this year's "emergency compensation allotments."

Competent observers have felt that Boston could, by expert reshuffling of employees, get along without many replacements when workers leave for the armed services.

"Those who follow city affairs know that Boston needs an adequate personnel classification system and a sound salary plan," the Research Bureau declared.

"Employees should be classified according to their duties and responsibilities. Titles of positions ought to have a uniform meaning throughout the municipal service. Absence of system is now most evident among the clerical group, supervisory employees, and professional classes. . . .

"Valuable and constructive work has been done in the Budget Department toward making that agency what many have always hoped it would be—a centralized personnel office. However, the Budget Department has not had the resources or authority to install a comprehensive job classification and wage schedule."

Rhode Island and Connecticut To Witness War Games Oct. 25

War games, similar to those held in Massachusetts on Oct. 18 when soldiers simulating paratroops tested the State Guard defense against enemy action, will be held in Rhode Island and part of Connecticut, Oct. 25, the First Service Command announced today.

"The objective of this mimic war is not to make a spectacle but is the grimmest sort of training against a possible day when such a situation may be actual," Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command and chief observer and director of the maneuvers, said.

Col. Philip Hayes, Chief of Staff, said that the commander of the "Black" forces would have crack shock troops under his direction, that they have studied for months their course of action and that they "undoubtedly know the vital installations." As part of a "suicide squad" the forces will move "rapidly, directly, and destructively" because they are "thinking in terms of hours, not days or weeks," Colonel Hayes added.

Bankruptcy Move By Reading Man

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court today by William R. Scharton, of Reading, Mass., an attorney-at-law.

Liabilities listed in the petition totaled $149,485, and assets $66,600. Secured claims amount to $66,000 and unsecured claims $36,485 to 24 creditors, including Maurice Palais, of Boston, for services and loans, $17,500; Conveyancers Title Insurance and Mortgage Co., Boston, real estate mortgage note deficiency, $8,592.

Debts listed in the petition include $47,000 for income tax, listed as being owed to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Washington, and also $1,100 for a real estate tax owed to the town of Somerset, Va. Assets are chiefly mortgaged real estate totaling $66,000.

'Yankee' Request Granted by FCC

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission, granted today an application of Yankee Network, Inc., of Boston, for authority to operate on a regular basis a high-frequency radiocast station on Mt. Asnebumskit, near Paxton, Mass., with its main studios in Boston. This station has been operating under a special service authorization on a commercial basis as Station W43B since April, 1941.

The application asks a frequency of 44,300 kilocycles with a service area of 19,000 square miles. No new construction would be involved.

Legion Probes Draft 'Voiding' Via War Jobs

Claiming that large numbers of young men have obtained draft deferments by getting employment in Massachusetts war industries, the State Department of the American Legion today began a survey of this siutation in an attempt to present concrete figures to Federal authorities.

Legion members said that the intent of the Federal Government to make Selective Service universal was being voided, both because men are employed in war industry or because they are attending college.

It was pointed out by the Legion that many young men without any particular training are receiving enormous salaries for working at highly skilled trades in shipyards, arsenals, and airplane parts plants. It was also claimed that many college students likewise are being deferred until their finish their education.

Meanwhile, the Legion repot said, married men, some of them with dependents and many of whom saw service in World War I, already have been drafted.

A full report will be presented early in November to the executive committee of the Legion by a committee appointed to make the survey. At that time the facts disclosed will be brought to the attention of State Selective Service authorities. If this report does not bring satisfactory action the Legion plans to call the attention of Federal authorities to the situation.

William R. Pattangall

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 21 (AP)—William R. Pattangall, retired Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, who passed on today, was a native of Pembroke.

A powerful speaker and a satiric writer, William R. Pattangall long was a figure in Maine politics. He had known all sides of the political arena, as a Republican and as a Democrat, then as an Independent, and finally again a Republican.

His political beginnings were as a State Representative in the Legislature of 1897. In 1904 he ran for Congress as a Democrat, and from 1911 to 1913 he was Democratic Mayor of Waterville, and successively State Attorney General, head of the Democratic State Committee in 1916, and a Democratic candidate for Governor in 1922 and 1924.

He was still a Democrat when Republican Gov. Ralph O. Brewster appointed him to the Supreme Court in June, 1926. Another Republican, Gov. William T. Gardiner, elevated him to the Chief Justiceship in 1931.

In 1932, he gave first serious public expression to his opposition to the New Deal, and two years later he left the Democratic Party. Upon reaching the retirement age in 1935, he quit the Chief Justiceship to campaign against the policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1936, and served on its Committee on Resolutions, a post he occupied at the Democratic Conventions of 1920, 1924, and 1928.

His legal career started nearly 13 years after he graduated from the University of Maine.

What's Ahead for N. E. Farmer To Call for Record Ingenuity

What's ahead for the New England farmer in 1943?

On the basis of accumulating evidence, Ellsworth W. Bell, extension economist of the Massachusetts State College at Amherst today provided the pointed answer: "We are going to witness one of the finest displays of Yankee ingenuity and resourcefulness seen in many years."

Under the impact of wartime lack, both in materials and labor, coupled with the constant temptation for the farmer to quit his fields and go into war plants, Mr. Bell believed that the next few months would prove the stamina of the New England farmer. Lacking immediate allocation of farm labor to the farms, the food and dairy farmer, he said, will have to fall back upon the qualities of hardidude and resourcefulness traditional to this region.

Until the government gets around to some system of rationing manpower, he added, the farmer's foresight in acquiring materials ahead of time will be the measure of his success in maintaining routine farming during the next year.

Three Broad Alternatives

In Washington opinion seems divided on how the farmer can be helped between three broad alternatives: higher prices, subsidies, or rationing of manpower.

But while the debates go on, New England dairy farms are going out of business. Isolated studies cannot be pieced together fast enough to keep up with the trend, but general conclusions are drawn from districts such as Franklin County in Massachusetts' Berkshire Hills, where 14 out of 100 farms checked there in the last few months have reduced their dairy herds by 171 cows.

Against this reduction, 16 farms have increased their herds by 138 cows, leaving a net loss of 33 cows for this section in less than one year. This exchange of cows is going on throughout the entire New England region, adding up to net losses in the cow population of many hundreds in a short time.

In Middlesex County, Massachusetts, reports showed 50 to 75 cows sold from local herds in only a few months. Some of these cows were added to larger herds owned by farmers with the type of labor that may carry them through the troubled period. These farmers find themselves "in clover" for the first time in years, no longer haunted by mortgage fears, and even building up reserves against future debts. They can see ahead into production of unprecedented proportions.

Farms Just Hanging On

On the other hand, hundreds of farms are just hanging on, having sustained labor losses that are not replacable. Typical of these is the place owned by Charles B. Jordan of Worcester, former President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, who controls a herd of 75 cows normally requiring the services of three regular farm hands besides Mr. Jordan's son.

The emergency finds Mr. Jordan with only two elderly men to assist his son. He can do no more than keep up with routine chores. Should the draft get his son, who is only 31 years old, Mr. Jordan says he will have to sell most of his stock.

"To some extent," Farmer Jordan explained, "I use boy labor or high school students. But I cannot compete long with high war plant wages at $60 to $100 a week, compared with $30 on the farm. And the farmer works almost from sunup to sundown."

Similar complaints from farmers pour in daily at the offices of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau in Waltham, charging that "consumers cannot eat price ceilings and the time will come when our chief concern will be how to get food and milk instead of how much it will cost."

Strangely enough, New England's milk supplies are not as dependent upon large-scale farm operations involving vast herds as they are upon the small-time, so-called family farmer with no more cows than he can handle alone, or with a minimum of help. That is the leading reason why milk shortages have not developed seriously up to now. But how long these farmers will stay in business is anyone's guess, said Mr. Bell. He believed production would be maintained, but not beyond the point where family labor could be sure of substantial returns in keeping with opportunties the war plants are holding out to farm labor.

Thus, the farmer who depends the least upon hired labor is the "man of the hour" on New England farms today.

Build Co-operative Front

Farmers everywhere are warning United States officials and consumers not to gloat too much over the current abundance in the harvest season. This year, excellent weather was the contributing factor in local farm prosperity. A normal season of moisture conditions next year would not produce the amount of roughage, both pasture and hay, which was produced this year under ideal weather conditions, which farmers say was the saving factor in New England's labor shortage to date.

Looking ahead, Mr. Bell envisaged a falling off in the necessary efforts to replace dairy cattle. The replacement factor is important, he said, because abnormal demands will introduce serious complications by early 1944 and maybe by late 1943.

What will the war do to build a co-operative front among farmers?

Through compulsion, Mr. Bell persisted, the farmer is learning that he must depend more and more upon the services rendered by his co-operative agencies. "He is no longer an isolationist in the sense that he finds he cannot stay in business without the help of his fellow farmer.

"Hence, this emergency is the farm co-operative's greatest opportunity. The manner in which it shoulders its responsibilities of farm leadership during the next year or two will dictate the course of agriculture for generations to come."

Meanwhile, Mr. Bell declared, the farmer will have to enlist all his resources for the fight ahead, like this:

1. Repair and conserve old machinery through careful and periodic inspections.
2. Acquire as much miscellaneous materials as possible, including fencing, tools, marketing containers, and instruct farm leaders to get busy producing substitute facilities.
3. Utilize boy and high school labor as far as possible, or double-up on farm chores such as haying and plowing.

Wartime problems in market gardening were described by Mr. Bell in this order of their importance:

1. Labor, which is expected to become more acute in 1943.
2. Scarcity of fertilizer supplies due to the wartime demand for chemicals.
3. Lack of containers and packing materials.

Massachusetts Traffic Shows 46.9 P. C. Drop

There was 46.9 per cent less traffic on Massachusetts highways in September than was recorded during the corresponding month last year, a report released today by the Federal Highway Planning Survey disclosed.

During the first nine months, of the year according to the Survey, traffic volume in Fassachusetts was 33.3 per cent below that for the corresponding period of 1941.

Simmons Head Has Student Teacher Plan

The difficulty of obtaining well-qualified teachers, whether men or women, to substitute for the younger faculty members who have entered the armed services, or who may be called, constitutes a most important problem, according to Bancroft Beatley, president of Simmons College, who presented his annual report to the corporation and associates of the college.

A possible solution might be sought through increasing the number of students taught by each teacher and by providing them with graduate assistants, continued President Beatley. He declared that the relief from this might not be great.

"Instruction will necessarily suffer when unqualified persons are accepted as teachers. However helpful such instructors prove to be in the present emergency, they must not be permitted to acquire any presumption of tenure," he said.

President Beatley feels that the war will not end before the next college year, and he told his corporation not to make a mistake such as that after World War I—when unqualified teachers were allowed to remain on school and college staffs and obtain tenure.

Socialists Urge Referendum 'Yes'

Support of the so-called "birth control" referendum was urged today by the Socialist Party of Massachusetts.

The official Party statement said:

"The Socialist Party's Congressional elections platform, called, Plan for Freedom, was drawn up before the . . . bill became an election issue. It is fitting therefore that we should add to our platform support of a bill that does not restrict anybody's freedom. . . . Such a bill is not oppressive but promotes greater freedom. . . . It strikes out against the present situation whereby freedom of choice for the individual to practice, or refuse to practice, birth control is denied."

For new sleeping comfort

THE Paradise Pillow

Self Ventilating. Zipper Closure. Springy Filling of Fine Horse Hair.

Here's a pillow as cool and comfortable as an air cushion. It's filled with natural gray horse hair . . . doesn't absorb moisture . . . gives cooler sleeping comfort. Filling can easily be removed, washed and refluffed—then returned to pillow. Beautiful satin quilted covering in White, Gold, Blue, Pink, Dusty Rose.

Bed Pillow, 21 x 27 . . . . $6.75
Boudoir Size, 12 x 16 . . . . $2.50

HOWELL BROTHERS, Inc.
422 Boylston Street, Boston
Telephone KENmore 1221

Nov. 1

Remember

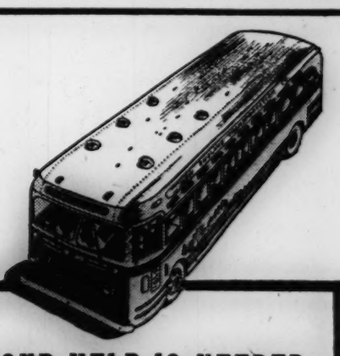
the Men in Service

November First is Christmas Eve for the men in service. Choose something useful from our wide selection . . . and mail early in one of our "regulation" shipping containers.

Leather Comb and Mirror Set	$1.25
Leather Money Belt with zipper and 2 small pockets	2.00
Army Gloves in Capeskin	3.50
Combination Chess & Checker Set	3.75
Navy Gloves in Mocha	5.00
Unfitted Kit in Suntan Cowhide	6.50
Leather Shoe Shine Kit, fitted	7.50
Fitted Toilet Case in Leather	8.50

London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON

BUSES on the Warpath



NINE short months of war have shown New Englanders what a bus company can achieve. Today every New England Transportation Company bus, every tire and every drop of gas plays a vital part in our war economy. We are in this war *all the way!*

Our company is cooperating 100% with the Office of Defense Transportation. By careful scheduling of trips, reducing speeds, limiting the number of stopping points : : : we are conserving gas and rubber. We are giving the best service possible to our armed forces on duty, on leave, and on furlough. We are carrying substantial numbers of selectees to induction centers. At the same time we are serving thousands of Americans who are riding by bus to conserve their own tires and gasoline : : : plus war workers, traveling to their important jobs of forging the tools to whip the Axis.

This issue of slavery against democracy — dictatorship against liberty — affects us in New England in terms of when and how we shall come and go. As surely as the sun rises and sets, by our willingness to cooperate, we and those who ride our buses, will help determine the outcome our way!

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.

SERVING NEW ENGLAND IN PEACE AND WAR

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED

That is why we ask you to observe these wartime rules:

1. AVOID PEAK TRAVEL — 51% of all bus travel comes on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. War workers and other commuters must go to their jobs 7 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M. Please avoid these peak times and days when you can.

2. TRAVEL LIGHT — Excess baggage crowds the bus, takes up valuable room. Help keep bus aisles clear, and seats free.

3. IF YOU OCCASIONALLY HAVE TO STAND during rush periods, please be patient. We are now accommodating over 110% more wartime passengers.

4. HELP US SAVE STOPS When you are the only passenger waiting at your stop, and there are one or more waiting at the next stop, join the group and save a stop! These days, every bit of gas and rubber is essential!

HELP US BY PURCHASING TICKETS BEFORE BOARDING BUSES

McNutt Drafts New Measure For National Service Work

Continued from Page 1

union hiring halls, if they meet specified standards."

2. Require proper labor utilization.

3. Require individuals to remain on a job or to transfer to another job.

Safeguards which Mr. McNutt said should be written into any national service act included: Right of appeal against any decision of the administering authority, assurance against wage standard undercutting, a fixed minimum income for men "frozen" into jobs; guarantee against loss of seniority rights; and appropriate criteria for just cause hiring and firing.

"Turnover in West Coast war plants has reached fantastic heights," Mr. McNutt said. "Labor piracy is rife in Buffalo and Detroit. Squeezing the last employable person in the area into employment is a crucial problem in Connecticut."

Mr. McNutt said the President instructed him several weeks ago to draw up a national service bill, now being drafted by the War Manpower Commission's management-labor policy subcommittee.

Mr. McNutt said the experience in Great Britain, where the person and property of every citizen is at the command of the nation, has shown that the punitive powers under the British manpower laws has been exercised only 33 times.

'Freezing' Not Serious

The controversial question of the effect manpower freezing would have on union membership, Mr. McNutt described as "not a serious issue."

The war manpower chief emphasized that primary reliance, even under a National Service Act, would be placed on voluntary cooperation of labor and management rather than on compulsion.

"The compulsory aspect of national service legislation," he contended, "can be grossly exaggerated. The power of compulsion is in essence a protection to the great majority who act voluntarily. They must be made to feel that when they act voluntarily the Government approves the action and is prepared to require compliance by the few who refuse to co-operate.

Recognizing present inefficient division of authority on the manpower question in the Federal Government, Mr. McNutt recommended that manpower policy be unified in a single agency.

"Unified control should extend to every aspect of the national manpower problem other than the disposition and use of men in the armed forces," he said.

More Acute Shortages

Reviewing the manpower picture, Mr. McNutt predicted that 66 industrial areas with acute shortages will increase to 160 by next summer and warned that "the most vigorous action must be taken if our 1943 food for victory goals are to be achieved."

Putting little trust in the "indirect sanctions" to regulate manpower, now in use, Mr. McNutt reported that "certificates of separation" recently ordered for western metal mines had cut the number of workers quitting to take jobs in other industries, but had made it more difficult to recruit new workers for the mines.

Agreeing with the position taken by President Roosevelt yesterday, Mr. McNutt recommended that any national service act leave broad powers of discretion to the administrative agency to meet varying local conditions.

Rigid Law Opposed

Discussing the manpower question at a press conference yesterday immediately after talking with Mr. McNutt, President Roosevelt indicated that satisfactory allocation of manpower cannot be accomplished by a rigid law, but will have to remain largely with the flexible discretion of an administrator.

The President explained that needs vary in different parts of the country; vary even in cities not far apart and vary from one month to another.

Backing up the President's exposition of the manpower problem as a spotty one, the War Manpower Commission meanwhile designated 66 localities principally in northeastern and Pacific Coast States where no more war contracts should be placed for the time being due to labor shortages. The Commission also listed 97 labor surplus areas in which war contracts should be placed and 64 in which "shortages are anticipated and in which contracts which have a maximum delivery date of more than six months should not be awarded.

Chief Areas of Shortage

Two thirds of the tightest labor areas were found in the following 16 States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Mr. Roosevelt also expressed the view that some of the older men in the Army—from 35 to 45 years—should be used in war work, rather than for military service. He said a majority of men in that category were probably too old for the rigors of modern Army life.

Voting the War Manpower Commission an appropriation of $11,303,680—$1,000,000 more than the House, but nearly $6,000,000 less than was asked by the Bureau of the Budget—the Senate yesterday specified that none of the money could be spent to pay the salary of any War Manpower Commission official receiving $4,500 or more who had not been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The proviso was added over the protest of Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, who said it might unduly delay Mr. McNutt's mobilization of a field staff, being hired "in accordance with the United States Civil Service Commission."

New Law Is Sought On Deserting Seamen

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkind suggested in a court opinion that Congress revise the Deportation Laws to meet the problem of seamen who desert their ships in this country.

He rejected a plea by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to permit the deportation to England of a Yugoslav seaman, Srecko Felix Miskic, as the "first leg of his ultimate journey to Yugoslavia."

Stating that "seamen of Allied nations in substantial numbers" have deserted their ships in this country, Judge Rifkind said that because of "the battle of transportation" now being waged, "no necessary obstacle should be placed by the court in the path of any governmental agency which is contributing to victory."

Closer Allied Ties Due In Chilean Shift

Continued from Page 1

his invitation to President Rios to visit this country. President Rios broke off his trip after the Welles speech.

Difficulties in Trade

No one in an official position here will predict that Chile is now moving toward an open break with the Axis. They do believe, however, that the present controversy has increased the possibility of such a move.

Meanwhile, there is evidence that Chile, like Argentina, may find it more difficult to trade with the United States in the event that a severance of Axis relations is not forthcoming. It is reported that the War Production Board has now issued an order that nations which are friendly to the United States but which still recognize the Axis are to receive supplies only after all other requests are filled.

In view of the fact that this country is producing nowhere near enough equipment of any type to supply the demands of its Allies and of the nations which no longer recognize the Axis, it is apparent that there will be very little American goods available for Chile and Argentina.

Defense Supplies Affected

Furthermore, it is known that the War and Navy Departments have decided that both Chile and Argentina have had their minimum defense requirements filled by this country and that further shipments of war materials are to cease. Other Latin-American countries, however, will continue to receive such supplies as can be spared.

There is a full realization here that both of the southernmost Latin-American countries are almost entirely dependent upon trade with the United Nations for the export of their most important products and for imports of equally vital necessities. Although there is no indication that Washington plans to bring major economic pressure against these two holdouts, it is only natural that, where possible, other Latin-American nations will receive preferential treatment.

One of the reasons given as justifying a possible cut in Chilean and Argentine trade with the United States is the fact that these countries are the most distant from American ports and, consequently, entail the longest sea voyages through submarine-infested waters.

London Sees Papers Telling of Nelson's Trafalgar Victory

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Copies of newspapers dated 1805 reporting Nelson's victory at Trafalgar were displayed on Trafalgar Square today beside the latest editions chronicling the addition of the two mighty battleships, the Anson and Howe, to the British Fleet.

Nelson's last signal fluttered from the column on which stands a statue of the Admiral, and at its foot were banked wreaths, floral V's, and anchors, tributes to the Royal Navy's heroes of all wars.

Today is Trafalgar Day, the 137th anniversary of the great victory over the French and Spanish Fleets.

New Type Cargo Boat Of Concrete Launched

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Oct. 21 (AP)—A new type 91½-foot boat, constructed almost entirely of non-priority concrete, was launched Oct. 19 at Tropical Marine Ways, Inc.

Built to display the practicability of concrete craft, the boat will serve as a model for large cargo boats, officials of the company said. The boat has a capacity of 100 tons and weighs 78 tons, of which 68 are concrete and 10 steel.

The boat, named the "Phantom" by Mrs. J. Stanley Reeves, Jr., wife of the president of Tropical Marine Ways, was designed by Vladimir Yourkevitch, architect of the Normandie. It is diesel powered.

Far From Poland's Fields

Wide World

Potent Threat to Axis Drive

Top: Plodding through the hot sands of a Syrian desert, these sturdy members of Poland's new fighting force represent a potent threat to the Axis drive on the Middle East. Tobruk-seasoned veterans are training many of the three Polish divisions which recently crossed the Russian frontier into Iran and are now somewhere in the Middle East. The number of Polish fighters in the Mediterranean area has risen to 60,000. Center: These seasoned Polish parachute troops are inspected by Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Britain's Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (right), somewhere in England. They are part of the new Polish army of 200,000 keen, stubborn fighters who have already seen action on many fronts. Besides large numbers of Polish aviators, parachute troops and Commandos, the Polish Government in Exile has two fully equipped motorized divisions in Great Britain, with a total of 30,000 men. Bottom: A Polish aviator. Note the number of Nazi planes to his credit.

Poles Training in Middle East

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the greatest episodes in the history of Polish expeditionary forces is being written in the Middle East, according to Gen Tadeusz Klimecki, Polish Chief of Staff, who recently inspected the growing Polish army in Egypt.

At present General Klimecki reports the army consists of an undisclosed number of troops drawn largely from Polish soldiers who were in Russia and from the Polish Carpathian brigade which played an important part in the recent campaign in Libya.

Many Poles are still without arms but the process of equipping is proceeding General Klimecki went on. In the near future training equipment in quantities will be received and later on fighting equipment will be available. Several months will be devoted to training, for the men from Russia either have had no army experience or only that given in the years preceding 1939.

An unusual feature of this Army are the two auxiliary organizations, one the Polish Women's Auxiliary and the other the Junacy, boys from 12 to 16 or 17 years. Several thousand women from every level of life form the women's organization. Hundreds of them are nurses, others serve in transport, liaison, and all the many kinds of work where women can be used instead of men.

Additional schools and cadet corps, the General states, have been organized for the Polish soldiers in the Middle East and cultural and educational life is already finding its expression in newspapers and dramatic performances. A very considerable number of Polish actors, musicians, artists, singers, and literary men are in the Army—men who have come from Russia—and they are doing much to brighten the lives an increase the feeling of Polish unity among those about them.

President Backs Norris for Senate For the Second Time in Six Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—For the second time in six years, President Roosevelt has taken a hand in a three-way Senatorial race in Nebraska by giving his indorsement to the re-election of Senator George W. Norris, Independent.

The Chief Executive voiced his approval of Senator Norris at a press conference when asked whether he would take a stand in the Nebraska contest. He recalled his Oct. 10, 1936, speech at Omaha in which he came out for Senator Norris' re-election to a fifth term and said he did not believe he would change a word in it for this year.

While not remembering the exact words in the 1936 address, the President said the fact remained that he got a democratic organization meeting on its feet cheering for George Norris. He had a Secretary dig up the old address, made during his own campaign for a second term in the White House, and release it to the press.

In it he described Senator Norris' candidacy as transcending party lines and said Nebraska would be doing "a great service, not only to itself but to every other State in the Union and to the nation as a whole if it places this great American above partisanship and keeps George Norris in the Senate of the United States."

Senator Norris' friends were elated over the re-indorsement.

This year Senator Norris is opposed by Kenneth S. Wherry, Middlewestern Director of the Republican National Organization and State Chairman of the Party, and Foster May, Omaha Democrat, a radio announcer.

Smuts Backs Shift to War Of Offensive

Continued from Page 1

giving in and the bitter defense will go on to the bitter end. This impression is confirmed by all the best inside information."

The Field Marshall described Mr. Lloyd George and Prime Minister Churchill as "two great actors . . . in the continuing drama of our age," and the people of Britain as "real heroes."

He called Mr. Lloyd George "the supreme architect of victory in the last war" and said his people gratefully remembered his "imperishable service and thank God for the gift and saving grace of his historic leadership."

Mr. Churchill's foresight and courage have been an unfailing inspiration in this war, he continued, and the World War II Prime Minister "remains the embodiment of the spirit of eternal youth and resilience, the spirit of a great, undying nation in one of the greatest moments of its history."

But for Britain's stand since 1939, he said, the world "might have been lost for thousands of years and another dark age might have settled down on the spirit of man."

Choice After the War

Discussing the postwar world, General Smuts said that behind all the issues of this war lies "a deeper question now posed to the world. Which do you choose—the free spirit of man and the moral idealism which has shaped the values and ideas of our civilization or this horrid substitute, this foul obsession now resuscitated from the underworld of the past?

"This, in the last analysis, is what the war is about. At the bottom, therefore, this war is a new crusade, a new fight to the death for man's rights and liberties and for the personal ideals of man's ethical and spiritual life. . . .

"I therefore come to the question: What is the sort of world which we envisage as our objective after the war? . . .

"Certain points of great importance have already emerged. Thus we have accepted the name of the "United Nations" . . . Then again we have the Atlantic Charter . . . Again, we have agreed on certain large principles of social policy involving social security for the citizen in matters which have lain at the roots of much social unrest and suffering in the past. . . .

". . . Then again, we have accepted the principle of international help underlying the mutual aid agreement. . . .

"All these are already indications of considerable advances to a better world and richer life for mankind. To these we may add much of the social and economic work of the League of Nations. . . .

"We are passing beyond ordinary politics and political shibboleths. It is no longer a case of Socialism or Communism or any of the other isms of the marketplace, but of achieving common justice and fair play for all. . . ."

British Railroads Operate 125,000 Extra War Trains

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 21—Since the outbreak of war Great Britain's railways have run 125,000 special trains for troops and their equipment, the British Radio has reported.

This was in addition to the extra freight trains needed for food, coal and other supplies. A thousand extra trains a day have been provided for workers in war industries and several thousand special trains have been run every month for troops arriving from abroad and to carry servicemen to embarkation ports.

This coming winter 2,000 more freight trains will have to be run every week to cope with increased military and war production traffic, it was stated.

President Proposes Taking Capital Homes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt informed a press conference yesterday he thought it would be a good plan for the government to take over some large Washington homes to house war workers if this step would not involve undue hardships.

Once before he had proposed that there were parasites in Washington who might well leave for the duration of the war. Yesterday he remarked that he had seen evidence that perhaps some of them had taken his advice.

On a drive along a prominent Washington Avenue, he said, he had seen house after house without curtains and with every appearance that they were unoccupied. Although many large homes have been turned into rooming houses, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought a lot were just plain empty and he wanted to know why they shouldn't be used.

Capt. Cochrane Made Head of Ship Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Secretary Frank Knox has announced a reorganization of the top direction of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, which has charge of all designing, construction and maintenance of warships.

Rear Admiral Alexander H. Van Keuren will be replaced as head of the Bureau by Capt. Edward L. Cochrane, now on duty in the design division.

Capt. Earle W. Mills, also in the design division, will become assistant head of the Bureau replacing Rear Admiral Claude A. Jones.

Britons Count on Smuts For Grand Plan in War

Continued from Page 1

between the mass of political feeling and established political institutions.

It is given concrete expression from time to time as in the Manchester by-election last week end when only 30 per cent of the available electorate bothered to vote.

While Alderman H. Thorneycroft has been sent to Westminster by Manchester as a Socialist supporter of the Churchill regime, the figures of his victory do not suggest that the great cotton city gave him a particularly rousing send off.

Actual figures gave Mr. Thorneycroft 8,892 and Maj. E. Hammond Foot, and independent, 636 votes. In the contest in the same district in the last general election in 1935, Labor won by 19,225 to 16,557 against a Conservative opponent.

Amid Political Awakening

The people of Manchester, like other electors, showed a lethargy in contrast to the nation-wide political awakening which practically every observer in Britain today readily admits is going on.

It is in other ways than election formalities that Britons now show their desire for far-reaching political, social, and economic change.

Enthusiasm for General Smuts is one manifestation. The veteran South African, bringing his unrivaled experience of war and statesmanship to bear on Downing Street Cabinet councils, is an assurance to many in this country who are anxious about co-ordinated Allied war strategy.

People in responsible positions here as well as the man in the street feel in the dark about the progress of the grand United Nations war plan and a supreme generalissimo to carry it out.

Offensive Plan Needed

What they are mostly hearing about just now are numerous problems and differences between the United Nations. General Smuts, therefore, with his intimate experience of the same problems in the last war, is seen as the right man to be in London at the present time when the United Nations seem ready to take the plunge from the defensive to the offensive.

It is difficult to judge whether the Churchill regime is losing popular support.

British people continue to give full support to Mr. Churchill in so far as he and the Cabinet are instruments for waging war. The present Parliament's work in prodding the Government into action and in probing Government machinery are fully recognized.

But otherwise a large part of the public regards the present Parliament elected in the Baldwin-Chamberlain era "with suspicion and impatience as the ossified remains of an old and bad order." That's a quotation from a Left Wing weekly, but it represents much of the comment heard in these days.

Coal to Social Experiment

While Britain's political consciousness is being awakened increasingly, there seems little sign of any attempt to educate and harness this new political force.

Nor has the present Government and Parliament yet shown a sufficiently bold desire for social experiment and progress to satisfy the new trend of national thought.

Prime Minister Churchill is reported here to have told President Roosevelt: "I will leave the peace to you, Mr. President." True or not such a remark is felt here to be characteristic of Mr. Churchill. People in Britain who are thinking of the future have no doubt that President Roosevelt has great plans of reconstruction.

Some American proposals for the future which now are becoming better known are awakening the British to a realization that they will need to make haste to find a leader as powerful in peace as Mr. Churchill has been in war.

Laborite Elected

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Mr. T. J. Brown, Vice President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation, was elected to Parliament by acclamation yesterday to represent the Ince Division of Lancaster. The by-election was called to fill a vacancy caused by retirement of Mr. G MacDonald, Laborite, recently appointed to a Regional Food Control post.

State, Federal Unemployment Boards at Odds

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21 (AP)—State control of unemployment compensation is inadequate, says Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Federal Social Security Board.

State control not only is adequate, it ought to be freed entirely from the Federal Board's supervision, is the sharp reply of Director Claude Williams of the Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Furthermore, Williams told a seven-State conference of employment security agencies today, "the Federal board has completely destroyed the faith and confidence of the State administrators.

"We no longer believe the board capable of fair dealing."

Mr. Altmeyer addressed the conference yesterday, explaining that while the Board did not plan to submit any legislative proposals to Congress at this time, the board's desire for Federal control would be conveyed to appropriate legislative committees.

State Officials from Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico heard his 30-minute commentary on the "inadequacy of State control."

State control has proved so successful, Mr. Williams contended that the States' reserves were more than $3,500,000,000, enough to meet emergencies without increased taxes.

"Indeed, the very size of the States' reserves may be our undoing," he declared, "for some Washington swivel-chair bureaucrats cannot bear to see any State department operating on a cash basis with so much money in anyone's hands except their own."

400 Strikers Warned By Paint Company

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Sherwin-Williams Paint Company stated in a bulletin board announcement last night, amid a strike, that "the War Department of the United States of America has militarized all of our plant guards and patrolmen."

The announcement said the reasons were that the Government considered the plant a war plant, protection of plant and employees was assured and that "interference with war production is considered sabotage by the Federal Government, and those found guilty of such interference will be severely dealt with."

Lieut. George Barnes of the Police Labor Detail said production of war materials had been delayed by a strike of some 400 workers who quit in protest over dismissal of Dominic Ave, an organizer for the C. I. O. United Mine Workers. Lieutenant Barnes said that recently plant workers voted in a Labor Board election and that an independent union won out over the mine workers.

Company officials made no comment on the strike.

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U. S. Price and Wage Ceilings Intertwined With Canada's

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The price and wage ceiling measures taken by President Roosevelt are of profound importance to Canada since the interlacing of the two economies—with Canadian imports from the United States now exceeding a billion dollars a year—has made the Canadian price ceiling, in a large measure, dependent upon a corresponding stability of prices and living costs in the United States. While there is no doubt that these measures, and the powers given to the Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, have been influenced by the Canadian price and wage control experience, there are very great differences in the administrative machinery set up in the two countries to control their respective problems.

To begin with, the most sweeping powers to "formulate and develop a comprehensive national economic policy" have been given by the President to a single agency, powers that will deal with prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing and subsidies. No such single over-all policy-making body has been set up in Canada.

The ultimate arbiter of such fundamental Canadian policies is the Cabinet itself and, more particularly, the War Committee of the Cabinet. On the secondary level of specific policy-making the Wartime Prices and Trade Board deals with prices, the National War Labor Board controls wages, and the Minister of Finance, operating through a special committee, regulates salaries.

Use of Existing Machinery

Conversely, while many different policy problems are concentrated in one agency under the President's new order, James F. Byrnes, the Director of that agency, is to employ the existing administrative machinery. In the case of price control it will involve at least two separate executive arms of government, the Office of Price Administration for all civilian goods except agriculture supplies, and the Department of Agriculture for agricultural products. In Canada, however, the price ceiling is enforced on all commodities and all services by one agency alone, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Mr. Byrnes may face the greatest difficulty in being required to use the existing administrative devices and thus having to impose the policies of a newcomer on well-established organizations.

A significant distinction between the Canadian and American approach is that the President's order, as translated into action by Price Administrator Leon Henderson's regulations on the same day together have not gone farther than to "freeze" the price of certain foodstuffs; but nothing has been said yet about an over-all national ceiling on fuel, luxuries, clothing, and certain services. On the other hand, in Canada, where the price ceiling came into effect on Dec. 17, 1941, it was an absolutely over-all ceiling on all goods and services and the same executive order widened a pre-existing rent ceiling.

Wage Status Compared

In the case of wages, the President's order does not bar increases but only requires that certain very stiff conditions be met before such increases can be made by the National War Labor Board—with the Economic Stabilization Director's approval in some cases. The Canadian system froze wages along with prices, and except for most extraordinary conditions, involving very depressed wage levels, no broad wage changes are allowed.

Instead there is a system of cost-of-living bonuses to supplement wage payments with the bonuses geared to changes in the cost-of-living based on the Department of Labor's monthly index. There is no doubt that under the President's order the National War Labor Board has a much broader discretion to deal with wages and salaries than the corresponding agencies in Canada. But having so broad a discretion will not help Mr. Byrnes to resist the many pressures he will have to face.

The announcement of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that the wholesale price of beef is to rise through the original price ceiling $1.25 per hundredweight in Ontario—and with variations in other provinces—and 50 cents a hundredweight thereafter in December, February, March, and April and 20 cents in May, 1943, thus making a total rise of $3.50 per hundredweight, which rise is to become the new and fixed price ceiling thereafter, represents the only major and successful attack that has been made upon over-all and rigid price control operating in Canada since December, 1941.

Unusual Exception

In many respects the contest between the beef producers and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board paralleled, on a small scale, the much larger and more determined struggle that has been going on between the United States Farm Bloc and price-control advocates since the beginning of this year. But it is the opinion among informed circles that this exception is in fact a very special one, and that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board henceforth will be even more determined than ever to enforce the existing ceiling and to resist any demands for breeches in it.

While the President has geared the price ceiling to a limitation of profits there does nowhere appear in his legislative message the straightforward condemnation of "hoarding" and "profiteering" that Canadian legislation has had since September, 1939.

Both the Canadian and American systems, however, provide for subsidies to maintain the price ceiling and the purchase of specific commodities by Government agencies in aid of that ceiling. The President, too, has delegated the very important authority over the movement of labor from plant to plant and region to region to the Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization. Such power has not yet been given to any agency in Canada, although the Director of National Selective Service, Elliott M. Little, was given authority to require seven days' notice before workmen were permitted to leave their jobs or could be laid off and to require unemployed Canadians to take work under certain conditions. But since there is no existing administrative machinery in the United States or in Canada that remotely seems to touch the problem of labor transfers it must be assumed that some new machinery will have to be developed to meet the problem of enforcing these powers.

The Charles E. Wilsons

Industrial Leaders All Have Same Name

That's right! Charles E. Wilson, at left, is President of the General Electric Company; his namesake in the middle is Vice-President of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation and his second namesake at the right is President of the General Motors Corporation.

Roosevelt Advises Checks for Salary

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt, who has had some experience with finances, offers this economy hint:

Take your salary in check, not in cash.

The President explained to a press conference yesterday that when he was a Navy Department executive in 1914, he took his pay in cash, put it in his pocket and later did not know where it went.

Complaints began to rise at home about paying the grocery bills, he added, so he began taking his salary in check and depositing it in the bank. He withdrew about $5 for his own use each week.

Furthermore, the President added, the person getting paid by check is more likely to buy war bonds than one who gets his salary in cash.

Solomon Islands Important to New Zealand

Wide World-Associated Press

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealanders have a virtual interest in the Solomon Islands for they realize that if the United Nations can maintain a foothold there one of the gravest threats to their own country will have been removed.

There is a casualness about the average New Zealander's attitude toward the war which is deceptive and hides the fact as expressed by Defense Minister F. Jones that "most homes have some direct connection with the war either with sons, brothers, husbands or relatives killed or missing in Greece, Crete and the Near East."

The visitor is first inclined to think the people complacent until it is realized that New Zealand is doing about everything possible with its limited population and resources—and doing it with few complaints.

The New Zealander believes the situation wouldn't be improved by worrying, so he declines to worry and goes on carrying a gun or working.

Both wealth and manpower have been conscripted for war. The Dominion legislature passed a staggering war budget last spring of $422,250,000, plus $182,250,000 to cover ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year.

71 Times Last War

The budget represents 71 times the amount New Zealand spent for the entire 1914-1918 war. The expenditure is met by sales taxes in addition to direct taxation plus war loans whereby the Government borrows from the people's savings.

The average New Zealander receiving an income equivalent to $19.50 weekly pays $6.50 in taxes.

Except for those engaged in essential work, every able-bodied man is in uniform, active in some branch of the defense forces.

Women also are serving as Air Force, Army and Navy Auxiliaries, in Government services, and in hospital and clerical duties. Officers say the women perform efficiently any job within their physical limitations.

The average New Zealander feels the war most in the shortage of gasoline which limits private cars to 40 miles monthly. Sugar is the only commodity so far rationed, although eggs are scarce and tea rationing is possible.

Imports restriction has been effective over two years and no imported luxury goods are available. Entertainment is confined to movies, sports and occasional horse races.

This country is essentially agricultural and has no large industry which could turn to war production, but it makes munitions on a limited scale and also is continuing to supply Great Britain with food from its farms.

Minimum of Dislocation

The transition from peacetime to wartime economy was accomplished with a minimum of dislocation in the country's social system which, in more than 40 years, has eliminated both extreme wealth and extreme poverty.

Social benefits such as old age, unemployment, widows' pensions, and state medical aid continue as usual. A labor government zealously guards against any infringements of the traditional rights of the working man.

Politically there is almost no opposition to the Government's policy. The opposition National Party, representing financial, agricultural and business interests and controlling 27 of the 80 seats in the lower house of Parliament, has co-operated fully.

The people appear to have confidence in their Government's ability and sincerity. But the complaint most frequently heard is that the Government is failing to demand the same sacrifices from labor as from other sections of the populace. An example is the 40-hour week, still in effect in most industries, with overtime paid for over 40 hours, which results in higher costs.

On a whole, however, the country is united and the entire Dominion supports the Government. The conclusion is inescapable that the New Zealanders are doing a splendid war job without fuss or fanfare.

Y.W.C.A. Work Told By Mrs. Churchill

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill, President of the British Y. W. C. A., described the services of the organization's clubs and hostels for civilian girl war workers yesterday in a broadcast to the United States.

The Prime Minister's wife, to whom presidency of the Y. W. C. A. is one of many wartime interests, said the clubs created a "home background," provided valuable transitional residences for many girls away from home for the first time to work in distant war plants, and gave civilian adolescents a "healthy alternative to crowded dance halls and public houses."

She said the Y. W. C. A. had opened 150 civilian clubs since the start of the war and was expanding constantly.

Advertising Urges Britons To Buy Less Instead of More

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON—The war's most revolutionary changes in the British newspaper business have come to pass in the advertising departments.

Almost the entire character of advertisements has altered.

Consumers are exhorted to buy less instead of more; sometimes they are counseled, because of shortages, to refrain altogether from buying certain goods.

"You can't get it now, but we shall be in the market again," is the keynote of most of today's advertising in this country.

In view of the fact that firms need not advertise some commodities at all, and can advertise others with far less expenditure than before, the big play is given now to institutional and good-will or prestige advertising.

Much space is bought simply to keep business or industrial names before the public; otherwise, it is reasoned, new competitors coming in after the war would have an equal or even better merchandising chance.

Amusement ads are, from day to day, mostly of the classified variety, though small display corners appear from time to time in behalf of the more ambitious or the particularly well-praised attractions.

Financial Advertising

Financial advertising, such as company meetings, must be continued, of course. Banks are among the institutions impelled to keep their names publicized.

The Briton's daily or Sunday paper carries ads for hotels, book publishers, manufacturers of certain food products, garden seeds, hospitals, industrial concerns.

With advertising space only 16 to 17 per cent of the prewar total, rates have increased up to 50 and 60 per cent in some instances, a newspaper executive disclosed. Rates have been increased on the basis of net sales of the papers, he said, "not because of wartime conditions alone."

Advertising now fills about 23 per cent of the total space in the newspapers. Of this available space, the Government buys a large proportion. There is a nominal figure of 25 per cent of the available space which the Government may take. But it can, of course, always get more if it wishes, according to the importance of the appeal.

Compared with the present drastic curtailment, about 42 per cent of the newspaper space was devoted to advertising before the war.

Advertisements today run in size from a few inches to a column, against the half pages and full pages of a little more than three years ago.

May Wait Weeks

An advertiser no longer can be sure of early acceptance of his copy. He may be compelled to wait weeks before his ad can be published.

Classified ads likewise have felt the pinch. The Daily Telegraph, which used to be foremost in classified linage, carried an average of 50 columns of classified daily before the war. Today the Telegraph has only eight columns of classified in a six-page paper, and 4¼ columns in a four-page paper.

A representative afternoon paper in London has less than a column of classified advertising proper daily, and that is sold at $2.50 a line compared with a rate of from 60 to 85 cents a line three years ago.

"We could, of course, take much more of this copy if we had the available space," the paper's General Manager said.

Priority is not given to any advertiser except the Government. The Government's advertising invariably is designed to stimulate war savings drives, fuel-conservation campaigns, ATS recruiting efforts, and similar war work. The Government pays the regular space rates.

The price of a newspaper to a subscriber has been changed only slightly. The Daily Times jumped from twopence to threepence, the Daily Telegraph and some provincial evening papers from a penny to a penny and a half. Other papers largely have kept to their original price of a penny. A few small publications raised the price two pennies or more.

Demand for More

Everywhere the demand is for more and more copies of the London dailies and the better-known provincials.

George Simon, general manager of the Daily Telegraph, said "we could put on 250,000 additional circulation immediately if it were possible to get that much newsprint.

"I still am signing from 30 to 40 letters a day explaining why we cannot supply additional copies of the paper. We have had to employ extra corps of girls as letter writers and telephonists to answer all the queries."

The General Manager of a London afternoon paper said he also could sell between 200,000 and 300,000 extra papers daily if there were the means of printing them.

The Daily Express, popular Beaverbrook paper, with a circulation of 2,563,348, doubtless could add at least 200,000 subscribers.

Street sales of newspapers are limited and of brief duration; supplies allotted to news agents in railroad stations, subways, and hotels are exhausted quickly.

Residents of small towns, villages, and rural areas find it extremely difficult to get any papers except the lesser provincials. A steady cry for papers comes from the men in the service camps, but newspapers say "we just cannot begin to supply them."

In order to meet wartime conditions, newspapers have adopted virtually all known means of economy. Thinner paper provides more copies. Makeup is designed to get more words into smaller spaces; larger type faces, wide margins, line rules and big headlines except for monumental news have been elliminated. By such devices it is reckoned at least three times as many words can be packed into the allowed space.

Convicts' Presence Seen No Detriment

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 21 (AP)—Dr. Ralph S. Banay, psychiatrist of New York's Sing Sing prison, told the seventy-second Congress of correction, in session here yesterday, that the presence of prisoners in the armed forces not only would not harm morale but, if wisely handled, would improve it.

In a prepared address on the subject, "Would the induction of prisoners affect the morale of the armed forces?" Dr. Banay said:

"Would the general morale of the armed forces be lowered by the presence of prisoners in the rank? Morale is a state of mind with reference to zeal, confidence and courage. A planned educational program of very simple proportions would serve to stimulate regular selectees to accept these men in the proper spirit and to encourage the prisoners not to project their own defensive attitudes in the new situation. Such a dual approach, properly introduced, would actually increase and improve the tolerance and morale and understanding of the group."

$14.75 at HANAN

The HANAN HURDLER again: in Blucher style. A tan calf, good looking, C-O-M-F-O-R-T-A-B-L-E. Kid leather lining. Soft, easy, flexible, smart. Military men like it for those REAL reasons.

Have YOU ever worn the Hanan HURDLER?

It's something *new*. It's an *adventure*. It's a *tough, fine* shoe. It has *startling style*. But when you first try it on, and take those first slow experimenting steps . . . you'll stop, and think, and *doubt* that shoes *could* give such complete and pleasant *comfort*, such perfect foot support. We've HURDLERS for men AND women.

NEW YORK: 516 Fifth Ave.
187 Broadway, 1375 Broadway
BALTIMORE: 324 N. Charles St.
DETROIT: 40 Adams Ave. W.
CHICAGO: 36 N. Michigan Ave.

HANAN

How to get more heat from less oil!

The oil shortage this winter will be serious. If you are going to have to heat with oil, you must plan to use as little of it as possible. In the public interest, we offer this summary of points recognized by heating engineers as helpful in getting the most heat from the least oil. For your own comfort, and for the common good, you should save this list, check it over carefully, and take all possible steps shown in it. Most of them cost little. Many of them cost nothing. Get estimates, where needed, from your own local suppliers.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR HEATING PLANT MORE EFFICIENT

Have your oil burner itself cleaned, lubricated, and adjusted . . . and all controls carefully checked . . . *by an expert service man.*

Clean your furnace and chimney flues. Although a messy job, you can do much of it yourself with a stiff wire brush. However, this is a simple and inexpensive job for a service man with proper equipment. Accumulated soot in the furnace keeps heat from reaching the boiler and wastes fuel.

Install an automatic stack draft control if you do not have one. This helps to reduce the amount of heat lost up the chimney. Cost is little, results considerable. If you have such a control, have its operation checked.

See that your furnace and any pipes through the cellar are insulated. If you are handy, you can buy insulating material and apply it yourself. *Keep the heat in your steam or water until it gets to the radiators!* See your plumber or hardware store.

Insulate your hot water storage tank. Another quite simple job you can do yourself. Hardware and department stores sell storage tank covers.

HOW TO SAVE FUEL WITHOUT EXPENSE

Start your burner as late in the season as you can without extreme discomfort or danger to health. Every day saved now means warmth later when it's really cold!

Keep your thermostat set *down* to the "wartime" minimum, even lower if your family's health and comfort will permit. *It's up to you to make your fuel allotment last!*

Set thermostat *down* an extra 10 to 15 degrees at night . . . and *at any time while you're out of the house for long periods.*

Keep window shades down at night, and as much as possible on shady sides of the house in daytime. Dead air pocketed between shades and window panes saves a lot of heat ordinarily lost by radiation through the windows.

Don't heat unused rooms this winter. Shut them off and shut off or disconnect radiators in them.

Watch your doors and windows. Close bedroom doors at night, if windows are open, and place a rug or bath towel against crack at bottom. The draft underneath the door will often blow out a lighted candle. Don't open windows needlessly wide.

Watch your cellar temperature. If it is noticeably warm you are wasting heat where nobody needs it. If your cellar is too warm, insulate hot pipes, furnace and hot water tank. To prevent heat losses from cellar, cover windows with storm sash, plywood, or corrugated paper board.

Keep fireplace flues closed except when actually in use. You can lose a lot of heat up an open chimney. Make sure the flue damper is closed all the way. When in use, open damper only enough to prevent smoking.

Check your radiator valves throughout the house. If any are not working, repair or replace them. If steam or hot water systems are air bound, heat will not circulate quickly. Release air from each radiator through valve provided to assure quick heating.

Automatic room humidifiers are a good investment. Pans of water on or near radiators will do the same job to some extent. At all events, maintain proper humidity in the house . . . it means *comfort at lower temperature* than when proper humidity is lacking.

THINGS TO DO TO YOUR HOUSE

Weatherstrip all outside doors and windows. For weatherstripping which you can apply yourself, see your hardware dealer.

Seal doors of unused rooms inside the house, especially the attic door. Ordinary gummed tape will do.

Install properly fitted storm doors and windows. *This one step can cut fuel consumption as much as 20%.*

Insulate your home, at least under the roof. It means increased comfort in summertime as well as fuel-saving now and adds to the value of your property. Act now; insulating companies are very busy.

Insulate cold walls adjoining garages or other unheated rooms.

Calk frames and sills of outside windows and doors . . . especially in older houses.

Some department and hardware stores still have sheets of highly polished foil to tack on walls behind radiators. These will reflect back into the room heat otherwise lost into walls.

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY!

SPECIAL NOTE: We are doing everything possible to cooperate with the Government and the rest of the Petroleum Industry in the interest of fuel conservation this winter. If you have any questions about deliveries under the rationing plan, or if you would like a reprint of this advertisement on heavier paper, telephone or write the nearest of the offices listed below.

Copr. 1942, Esso Inc.

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. Tel. Columbus 5-4600

378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Commonwealth 2600

Free Trade Termed Vital to Postwar Security

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The giving up of extraterritoriality rights in China by the United States and the growing concern over the kind of world that is to follow the war raises many vital questions. Among the foremost is: "How can prosperity be maintained?"

The key to the problem, from an economic standpoint, is through universal adherence to four cardinal principles, to wit:

Free access to raw materials for all nations, including the defeated countries.

Free access to world trade.

Free access to capital.

Equal rights to produce and to sell.

In his message to the National Foreign Trade Council in Boston on Oct. 8, President Roosevelt commented at length on Point Four of the Atlantic Charter, which provides that all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, shall have access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which they need for their economic well-being. He added that all States must have the right to produce to the fullest extent the goods which they are best equipped to produce.

Charter's Promises

Under the Charter all states are promised not only equality of access to materials, but equal access to the capital which will enable them to engage in unregimented production with free choice for individuals to do business.

Two points, however, will have to be watched:

1. Sound economic principles must be applied and the welfare of no nation must be threatened through the driving of too hard a bargain.

2. A just balance must be maintained between one's own advantage as a result of economic activity and the unfavorable consequences which it might cause to the economies of other countries.

Let us take up the four principles stated above, point by point:

Access to raw materials. All countries, in the past, had free access to raw materials. Germany and Japan should be allowed to purchase needed raw materials without discrimination in whatever markets they please after they have been defeated.

Colonial possessions were not kept as a monopoly by their owners with the aim of excluding others from buying there. On the contrary, the low costs of raw materials after 1929 provided the industrialized countries with a greater amount of these materials for less money. Germany, whose exports were composed chiefly of manufactures which sold at relatively high prices, was greatly benefited by the low prices of raw materials after 1932. Thus, Germany which had imported from its former colonies only 0.5 per cent of total imports in 1913 wanted their return for the preparation of strong points in Africa which should play the same role that Ethiopia did for Italy.

Germany started the present war for conquest and not to secure raw materials for its economy. All the strategic materials which it bought in sufficient quantities in 1937 cost it the equivalent of $400,000,000.

Cost of War

When Germany started the war it had spent 100 times the amount of its annual raw material costs on war preparation, or in other words she could have financed its raw material imports for the next 100 years with the sums spent for conquest. When the war will be over it may have caused expenditures which would have been sufficient to buy its raw materials for 2,500 years.

The main commodities in world trade in 1929 were cotton with 4.34 per cent of the total, all kinds of minerals and crude metals including iron ore, with 3.83 per cent, while oil and coal amounted to 6 per cent. The share of wool and silk counted for 4 per cent of the total. Rubber amounted to 1.27 per cent and the four most important food commodities—wheat, sugar, coffee and meat—stood at 8.25 per cent. On the side of manufactures iron and steel products counted for 8.77 per cent of the total, followed by cotton products with 4 per cent, paper with 1.67 per cent and chemicals with 1.32 per cent.

New Products Expected

The present war economy is certain to develop many new products, substitutes which may prove superior to the natural product, and thus will lead to a reduction of the amount of necessary materials which any nation must import to maintain its economic machinery.

Postwar foreign trade will have to return to its natural function of bringing about an increased living standard by increased exchange of goods of greatest diversification. It will not be sufficient for countries to concentrate their imports upon commodities which they cannot produce at all or produce only with great financial sacrifice. Real international trade will be able to contribute most to the prosperity of the world if it is composed of goods of greatest variety and diversification.

The consumer alone must have the final word if the shackle of self-sufficiency is ultimately to be broken. We buy oranges from both Florida and California, although by government control one place could be compelled to cease its export of oranges. We use various kinds of razor blades even if all of them are satisfactory. Without this variety our home economy would suffer from the same problems as the world economy does.

Free access to trade of world. This requirement is the logical extension of free access to the resources of the world. Without the possibility of exchanging finished goods for raw materials, countries would promote one-sided, unbalanced trade which sooner or later would destroy the harmony of the foreign trade of all other countries.

All destructive devices of limitations of imports, licenses, exchange difficulties and high protective tariffs should be abolished. This, of course, means that importing countries must be supplied with sufficient funds in case their own exports are not sufficient to pay for the imports.

Free access to trade prohibits the formation of special trade blocs or bilateral trade arrangements. It was in this way that Germany penetrated and prepared the conquest of the smaller Central European and Balkan countries and subsequently attempted to gain control of several nations in this hemisphere. The most prosperous time foreign trade ever experienced was in the decade before the First World War. Then trade was free with moderate tariffs and every country had access to all resources of the world on equal terms.

Free access to capital. Freedom of trade finds an important and necessary support in the freedom of capital movement. In the past most of the capital came from individuals who were willing to risk their savings. Capital-supplying countries will remain the industrialized powers among the United Nations, while Latin America will face the peace period with a greatly rehabilitated purchasing power as a result of favorable raw material prices and little burdensome taxation.

The huge amounts of capital which will be needed after the war for the rebuilding of devastated areas and for the development of China must come from public sources. A Lend-Lease Administration will have to be continued after hostilities cease.

The conquered nations in Europe will require immediate arrangements to bring about the stabilization of their currencies, without which no sound foreign trade can grow. We control over $22,000,000,000 in gold and can thus play the decisive role in the financial reconstruction of Europe without any burden to ourselves. Most important, the wealthier European nations hold funds, amounting to $6,000,000,000 or $7,000,000,000, in this country which are frozen at present but which will probably be released in time to prevent financial chaos.

While we can give short-term credits to satisfy immediate needs for the purchase of food and needed raw materials, the long-run solution is recognition of the economic role which each country should play in the world economy.

The right to produce and to sell. No economy or arrangements or credits will satisfy any country unless it is able to provide full employment for its population. The war economy has solved temporarily the question of unemployment. But the problem of peacetime unemployment remains to be solved. Full employment is possible only where there is full production and the latter is based on freedom to sell and to compete.

Production restricting monopolies, therefore, must go, even if they protect temporarily severe price declines at the cost of all consumers.

However, the countries of the world must produce fully what they are best able to produce. For military reasons, nations have sought self-sufficiency and encouraged a strong protective wall around their own home. Such an economy forces similar conditions upon other nations and leads to war. It must not be tolerated. The world will have to face other devices under the cover of protection of employment which will attempt again to surround weak national producers everywhere with the best of protectionist economy. But no country should be able to defy for long the well-defined policy of the United Nations in this respect.

So much for the four principles that must be adhered to.

Outlook for U. S.

The United States will enter the peace period with a high productive capacity, an abundance of raw materials, and a great demand for goods. Therefore hardly more favorable conditions for foreign trade can be imagined. Monetary problems, namely, that we will face poor and exhausted countries in great need of goods but without means to buy them, must be recognized for what they are. No nation can pay for imports in any other way than by its own exports and services rendered to foreign countries.

Certain traditional trade channels will in all probability remain, and we must first restore exchange conditions as they prevailed, say, in the prosperous year of 1937.

The United Nations must work out a system which will allocate basic import and export quotas to economically weaker countries after the basic amounts have been fixed among the main participants with due regard to their economic needs. Thus, outside the Government reconstruction channels on a lend and lease basis, we should determine the minimum of import trade we and all other countries will need.

Many changes, of course, will take place, as the development of China, the participation of Russia and the rising prosperity of Latin America will give a relatively bigger share in international trade to these countries than they had in the past. The European share of 40 per cent—without England—of world trade in 1929 might decline relatively, compared with the small African share of 3.88 per cent, or the 3.07 per cent of India, the 2.17 per cent of China, and the 5.52 per cent of Latin America—without Argentina.

U. S.-British Increases

Our share of 14.01 per cent and that of Great Britain, amounting to 13.22 per cent of the total world trade in 1929 will be somewhat increased as a result of our greater productive capacity and the English need for greater exports to overcome the financial pressure of the war.

While imports can be computed which will guarantee to each country sufficient food and raw materials or industrial products for maintenance of a high rate of employment and prosperity, we must undertake every effort to balance the trade of each country by enabling it to sell enough to acquire the means to pay for the imports in the long run—temporary disturbances in the balance of export-import trade can be balanced from lend-lease funds.

The bulk of imports is paid for by exports but many countries, especially the smaller ones or the creditor nations with investments abroad, can supplement their exports with income from other sources like receipts from foreign investments, shipping services or tourist traffic. While the two former will become less significant for the smaller nations with a generally unfavorable trend for incomes from private foreign investments, the latter opens the brightest prospects all over the world.

The ubiquity of the theaters of war, strategic roadbuilding and air transportation will contribute greatly to extensive peace time travel beyond any previous record.

As there will be no regimentation nor artificial maintenance of export quotas—exports necessary to finance imports—some countries will lag in selling their products to others. For this case good salesmanship will be required and the United Nations should form a special fund of, say, $200,000,000 annually, to propagate the products and services of these countries in order to enable them to balance their foreign trade in accordance with the quota suggestions.

Tomorrow's World

William M. Rattase

Industry and Agriculture: Postwar Keystones

Just as guns and shells are the human instruments that will help lead a warring world to peace, the welder's torch and the harvester's machines are the tools of a prosperous and happy world community after the noise of battle has ceased. The above pictures symbolize the co-operation between the farm and the factory and between agricultural and industrial nations which is essential to an equitable and affluent world order. Top: Welding non-military tanks at a General Electric Company plant. Bottom: The Harvester.

Britons Insist Government Take Initiative on India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Indian moderate leader, Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, who has advocated a strong defense against Japan, told newspapermen today he would be willing to go by plane to England because "I feel the British people have been misled in connection with the Indian problem, and I believe I can make them see the truth."

At the same time the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, India's third largest party, announced that it would send a delegation headed by Dr. B. S. Moonje to the United States and other delegations to England and China to explain the views of India's Hindu millions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—The British Government's reaffirmation of its policy that the next move to end the Indian deadlock must come from the Indians, seems merely to have consolidated powerful non-government sections of opinion here which hold opposite views. Consequently, the most insistent demand yet heard is being voiced today that the British Government take the initiative to resume discussions.

The latest spokesman for the Government was the Duke of Devonshire, who as Undersecretary for India, told the House of Lords yesterday that "political agitation and exhortation from outside India" and "persistent barracking to make some speculative move" were merely encouraging the Indians engaged in the disobedience campaign. Among special targets for the Duke's rebuke were British prelates, politicians and "leftish" newspaper writers.

But today the conservative Times of London and the Socialist Daily Herald joined in the chorus together. The Times charged the British Government with "sheltering behind the follies of the congress party"; the Herald chided the Churchill Cabinet for "fatalistic acceptance of a deadlock." The Times said: "Government spokesmen, both official and unofficial, have lately shown remarkable incapacity to gauge the strength and purport of public opinion in this country—Britain—on the Indian deadlock."

Outstanding Criticism

The Times editorial represents one of the strongest criticisms of the British Government's India policy which has yet come from responsible quarters here. It contends "the risk which the Government is running—and yesterday's debate can only increase it—is of losing the initiative in India altogether and becoming the victim of events while exposing British aims in India, bound up as they must be generally, to successful misrepresentation by our enemies and to misconstruction by our friends."

British good faith at the time of the Cripps mission was clear to all, the Times points out. But it adds that the force of the Cripps offer has been sadly undermined by the British Government "seeming to turn almost with relief to a rehearsal of difficulties that confront them."

The Times believes there is now an overwhelming case for demonstration by the government that it is prepared actively to enlist the aid of public spirited Indians in breaking the stalemate. "In that respect the resources of the Government are certainly not exhausted," it said.

Duke's Opinion

The Duke of Devonshire, however, told the House of Lords "I believe that the next move must come from India; that when that fact is realized the next move may come; but that until it is realized, a deadlock will continue."

He repeated the official contention that too many critics were taking a short-term view. Six months was a long time to a politician, Devonshire declared, but not very long to an historian who would tell of India's journey to freedom.

Devonshire denounced reports that India's war effort could be increased ten times if political difficulties were removed. Actually the war effort was restricted, he claimed, not by politics but by lack of equipment, machine tools and officers and technicians to train recruits, of whom there are more than could be absorbed.

He added that if India's war effort is capable of expansion it is also capable of diminution by this or that concession which the British Government is now being asked to make to one or another section of Indian opinion.

It would be a great deal easier, he continued, to halve or quarter India's war effort by some unwise step than to increase it by a political move.

Better Use of Good Will

Nevertheless, replying to Lord Devonshire, several Peers, including Lord Addison, Viscount Samuel, and Lord Winster, persisted that the Government could make better use of elements of good will that exist in India and that the Government was making a serious mistake in standing pat on its last offer to India.

Lord Samuel contended that the key to the problem for the time being was the Viceroy, whose present duality of position as representative of the King and as Prime Minister of India should be ended by appointing an Indian Premier who could form a new government of India in consultation with the Viceroy.

Vital to United Nations

Lord Winster, who as Commander Reginald Fletcher was formerly a Socialist Member of Parliament, stressed the importance of India to the United Nations as a whole. He called for full recognition in Britain of the United States right to take an active interest.

He further called on British authorities to make better efforts to convince Americans of the sincerity of British intentions. Britain's stock on Indian issues was high; now it is low, he said.

It isn't the Government of the United States that Britain has to convince of its good intention, but rather the man in the street in the United States, Lord Winster added.

While critics of the Government's India policy seem to be gaining ground at the moment in Britain, there are a number of factors on the other side. For instance, the Government is charged with constant harping on the complexity of the problems. But in view of the extent to which the public is ignorant on the Indian situation it is agreed by Government supporters that there is no apparent alternative.

Ottawa Official Says Canadians Overseas Train for Offensive

MONTREAL, Oct. 21 (AP)—Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, arriving here by plane from Great Britain, said that the Canadian Army overseas was busily training for "offensive action," and acknowledged, "sure, we've talked of a second front."

Mr. Ralston, accompanied by C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, spent several weeks touring United Kingdom defenses and war plants, and Mr. Ralston said in an interview that there was an integration of Canadian, United States, and British officers' staffs to prepare all three armies for joint offensive action.

When pressed further on this subject, the Defense Minister said, "I think the subject of my reference is patently obvious."

Wages in Palestine Frozen by Decree

JERUSALEM, Oct. 21 (ONA)—The Palestine Government has frozen wages as a measure to prevent inflation and to rationalize the use of wartime manpower.

No increases in wages may be made without the approval of the War Supply Board. Violators will be excluded from the list of approved manufacturers receiving orders from the Palestine Government, the Army and Navy.

Palestine organized labor, through the trade union association, Histadruth, published a sharp protest against the wage-fixing regulation.

Soldier Gets 'Life' For Irish Murder

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Oct. 21 (AP)—Technical Corporal Lawrence H. McKenzie of Sacramento, Calif., was sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment by a United States Army Court Martial on conviction of having killed Miss Mary Martin in her cottage at Castlewellan, County Down, Oct. 7. McKenzie, a member of an armored unit, gave himself up 10 days after the killing was discovered.

Two Patriotic "Gas-Savers" "ARAGON" and "WALDORF" Designed for the Newest Sport... Walking!

"Aragon" and "Waldorf" are smooth... they're walkers, waiting to teach you how to step out joyously and courageously in your new Victory clothes. "Aragon" in Black Kid or Suede with Patent has gaiety for your lighter moments, and can dance as well as walk gracefully and easily. "Waldorf", built on a last that goes straight back to Nature, gives a lift to your step. If you're learning to walk again, "Waldorf" will guide your first steps correctly and let you enjoy them. "Waldorf" in Sport Rust Alligator Grain goes with anything that's tailored. Forget your gasoline ration card... with *Treadeasys*, you'll enjoy this new trend... walking!

Treadeasy Shoes AT GOOD STORES EVERYWHERE, INCLUDING—

CONNECTICUT
DANBURY — Treadeasy Shoe Store..197 Main St.
SOUTH NORWALK — Treadeasy Shoe Store 50 No. Main St.
TORRINGTON — W. W. Mertz Co.
WATERBURY — Manning-Armstrong...92 Bank St.

ILLINOIS
CHICAGO — Lebin's Shoe Store 11210 So. Michigan Ave.; Loomis Bootery, 9956 S. Loomis St.; Meier Co....5704 W. Chicago Ave.; Pritikin's Foot Comfort Service 1022 E. 63rd St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop 60 E. Madison St.

INDIANA
EAST CHICAGO — Liberty Shoe Store 808 W. Chicago Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS — Gillman's Modern Miss 27 Monument Circle

MAINE
BANGOR — Hub Shoe Store.....44 Main St.
BATH — Fall's Shoe Store:.....99 Front St.
LEWISTON — Canter-Winner Shoe Co. 87 Lisbon St.

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON — Holson Shoe Store.....40 Stuart St.; Treadeasy Shoe Store 140 Boylston St. (near Colonial Theatre)
FALL RIVER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop....Room 235 Granite Block, So. Main St.
HAVERHILL — Furber's Shoe Store 63 Merrimack St.
LAWRENCE — Geo. Lord & Son.....445 Essex St.
NEW BEDFORD — The Star Store Union & Purchase Sts.
SOMERVILLE — Teddy's Shoe Store..287 Broadway
SPRINGFIELD — Treadeasy Shoe Shop..331 Bridge St. (opposite Stearns Sq.)
WALTHAM — Rufus Warren & Sons 39 Moody St.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Shoe Store..76 Main St.
WORCESTER — Marcus Co.....379 Main St.

MICHIGAN
BIRMINGHAM — William's Boot Shop 117 West Maple
DETROIT — Davis and Halperin 8950 Twelfth St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop 1254 Washington Blvd.
FLINT — La Rose Shoes.....125 E. First St.
GRAND RAPIDS — Muller's Shoe Store 1531 Grandville Ave.
SAGINAW — Dall's Shoe Store.....415 Court St.

MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY — Arnold Glove Grip Stetson Shoe Shop 11th and McGee St., N. W. Corner

NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEWPORT — Winter Bros.....11 Main St.
ROCHESTER — Foreman Bros.

NEW JERSEY
ELIZABETH — Colbert Shoetrot....1139 E. Jersey St.
ENGLEWOOD — Sterling Shoe Shop 39 W. Palisade Ave.
HACKENSACK — Bob's Treadeasy Shoes..220 Main St.
HOBOKEN — Adam's Bootery 502 Washington St.
NEWARK — Weiner's Shoe Shop..108 Halsey St.
PASSAIC — Kroll's Bootery..64 Lexington Ave.
PATERSON — Bozeman's.....80 Main St.
PERTH AMBOY — Vogue Shoe Store....164 Smith St.
PLAINFIELD — Vogue Shoe Shop..198 E. Front St.
TRENTON — Barnocky's Treadeasy Shoes 135 South Broad St.

NEW YORK
ALBANY — W. M. Whitney Co.
BINGHAMTON — Sisson Brothers-Walden Co.
BUFFALO — Baker's Boot Shop 1269 Jefferson Ave.; Henson Shoe Co.....975 Broadway; Liddon's Corrective Boot Shop 3174 Bailey Ave.; Santercole Shoe Co., Inc. 773 E. Delavan Ave.
ELMIRA — S. F. Izzard Co....150 N. Main St.
GREAT NECK, L. I. — Wm's. Fashion Shoe Shop 68 Middleneck Rd.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I. — Franklin Shops, Inc. 250 Fulton Ave.
HERKIMER — H. G. Munger & Co., Inc. No. Main St.
ITHACA — Herron's Shoe Store 338 E. State St.
JAMESTOWN — Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
KENMORE — Kenmore Boot Shop 2870 Delaware Ave.
KINGSTON — Henry Lehner...38 North Front St.
NEW ROCHELLE — Walker's Shoe Shop...591 Main St. (near Loew's Theatre)

NEW YORK CITY
(Manhattan)
Smith & Sons' Bootery, Inc. 25 West 35th St.
Treadeasy Downtown Store 13 John St. (near Broadway)
Treadeasy Lexington Ave. Shoe Store 754 Lexington Ave. (opposite Bloomingdale's)
Treadeasy Shoes Inc..24 W. 39th St. (just off 5th Ave.)
(Bronx)
Boulevard Treadeasy Shop, 1002 Southern Blvd. (between Westchester Ave. and E. 163rd St.)
Jayman Shoes, Inc. 3468 Jerome Ave.
S. Naboischek, Inc. 837 E. Tremont Ave.
(Brooklyn)
Adler-Singer — 862 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Maroune St.; David's Treadeasy Shoes 847 DeKalb Ave. near Throop Ave.; Greenblatt Shoe Co., Inc. 923 Broadway; D. Lewis....227 Utica Ave. (near St. Johns Pl.); Martin's Dept. Store..501 Fulton St.; Schwartz Shoe Co. 545 Central Ave., cor. Halsey St.; Treadeasy Highway Shop 1826 Kings Highway; Treadeasy Livingston St. Shoe Shop 290-A Livingston St.; Treadeasy Shoe Store 1601 Pitkin Ave. (near Hopkinson Ave.)
(Queens)
FLUSHING, L. I. — Treadeasy Shoe Store 39-06 Main St.
JAMAICA, L. I. — Green's Shoes.....89-69 164th St.
RICHMOND HILL, L. I. — Cooper Shops...114-12 Liberty Ave.; Paramount Shoe Shop 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
(Richmond)
PORT RICHMOND, S. I. — Michaels Shoe Store 164 Richmond Ave.
NIAGARA FALLS — Beiz Bros., Inc.....125 Falls St.
ONEONTA — Gardner's.....184 Main St.
OSWEGO — Ferguson's Boot Shop 41 E. Bridge St.
PORT WASHINGTON, L. I. — Lawrence Treadeasy Shoe Shop 32 Main St.
POUGHKEEPSIE — The Up-to-Date Co....378 Main St.
ROCHESTER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop Franklin at Main
SCHENECTADY — The Carl Co.....State St.
SYRACUSE — L. A. Witherill, Inc. 300 S. Salina St.
TROY — Seward Bros., Inc.....13 3rd St.
UTICA — J. B. Wells & Son Co. 195-205 Genesee St.
WATERTOWN — Emmell's
WELLSVILLE — Madden Shoe Store..56 No. Main St.
WHITE PLAINS — White's.....99 Main St.

OHIO
AKRON — Bloomfield Foot-Health Shop 71 E. Center St.
CANTON — Andrew's Bootery 203 Cleveland Ave., N. W.
CLEVELAND — Foster Shoes Lorain Ave. at W. 117th St.; Bries & Schaele..W. 25th at Lorain
COLUMBUS — Corbett Matthews Co. 104 No. High St.
DAYTON — Harry L. Buck Shoe Co. 38 S. Ludlow St.
HAMILTON — Rieder's Shoe Shop 421 S. Second St.
LAKEWOOD — Zwierlein's.....14925 Detroit Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN — Zollinger-Harned Co. 6th & Hamilton Sts.
BETHLEHEM — Kreidler's "Honest Wear" 314 So. New
CARBONDALE — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 43 Salem Ave.
CHESTER — Ronald Health Shoes 818 Edgmont Ave.
DANVILLE — Marvin Lowenstein...:309 Mill St.
FRANKLIN — Boston Shoe Store.....330 13th
HARRISBURG — Bowman's.....314-318 Market St.
HAZLETON — Lauderbach and Company 111-113 West Broad St.
LANCASTER — Magee & Bro.....25 West King St.
PHILADELPHIA — Allen's—Both Stores: 1214 Chestnut St.; Chelsea Ave. & Greene St.; H. G. Fields.....1420 Chestnut St. (just inside Croxer Arcade); Louis Scolow...5718 No. Broad St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop 1709 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH — Treadeasy Shoe Shop Jenkins Arcade
READING — Whitner's.....Penn St.
SAYRE — Carl's Shoe Store..305 Desmond St.
STATE COLLEGE — Bonorf Bros. Bootery Allen and Beaver Ave.
UPPER DARBY — Lu-Ben's Shoe Shop 7642 Garrett Road
WASHINGTON — Becker's Boot Shop 25 North Main St.
WILLIAMSPORT — John B. Irvin...35-37 West 3rd St.

RHODE ISLAND
PAWTUCKET — David Harley Company 286 Main St.
PROVIDENCE — F. B. Crosby Co...:..50 North Main

VERMONT
BURLINGTON — Lewis and Blanchard Co., Inc. 56 Church St.

WEST VIRGINIA
WHEELING — [illegible]

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE — Caspari, Inc...3999 N. Downer Ave.

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Service you will appreciate
Ruby G. Lucas
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"The Home of Good Shoes"

Government Plans Jobs For Returning Soldiers

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—A vast, new nation-wide, federal-state public works program to provide jobs for millions of returning soldiers and released war workers while industry re-tools for peace is being prepared by the Government.

Immediate action by Congress and the various state governments so that the project may be in complete readiness was urged today by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, in disclosing the first details of the plans which federal officials have developed.

Financing, land acquisition and engineering plans should be complete so that when victory comes contractors may be instantly ordered to "start digging!" General Fleming declared.

The purposes of this postwar public works program, he explained, are:

1. To eliminate the nation's worst blighted areas.
2. To reconstruct and re-build many cities.
3. To provide new schools, homes and facilities which the people need.
4. To assure a job to every man able and willing to work.

General Fleming emphasized that the planning of the postwar projects should be done primarily by the States and their subdivisions with FWA aid.

Would Use Combined Credit

The financing would be built upon a union of national and local credit.

To make possible the early purchase of necessary land for future state and city projects, General Fleming proposed an extension of the Federal Government's power, now used for wartime public works, to acquire and dispose of land for national purposes and to convey it to a state or local government. This process, he said, would afford short cuts and economies at the same time.

"The kind of planning we need for the postwar adjustment," he said, "will get most of the preliminaries out of the way now, before the end of the war. We will have the blueprints drawn and the specifications written. We will have the sites acquired. we will have had our councilmanic approval and our bond issues voted, if necessary; and, where federal assistance is necessary, advance arrangements will be made for it.

"And then, when our present war plants shut down and start to re-tool and our boys come back from overseas, we can pull our blueprints out of the cupboard, hand them to the contractor, conduct him to the site, and say, 'You start digging here tomorrow morning.' The fates that rule over us may not give us a year or two years this time to make up our minds to begin to get ready to start."

Plans Well Under Way

Preparations for these projects are already well advanced and the FWA administrator outlined in detail the legislation the Government had in mind to accomplish its purposes. He said the bill would need to embrace the following provisions:

To authorize the Federal Works Administrator to make loans or grants, or both, to States and their public bodies, to aid in the preparation of their public works programs.

Authorize the Administrator to acquire by purchase or exercise of the power of eminent domain, land necessary for such projects.

To authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase and dispose of any negotiable securities of any state or public body, including city realty corporations that they may be created with the power to buy, lease, or condemn, use and sell land for public purposes.

Other provisions would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a revolving fund to receive interest and amortization payments on these securities, such receipts to be used to retire RFC obligations which would be issued against them.

Would Confine Credit

"Thus," General Fleming explained, "national and local credit would be combined to finance the local projects in the national program—a union which would promote both national and local purposes, and reduce costs by obtaining low interest rates."

He said he offered this plan not necessarily as a final and complete program, but as a suggestion of one way by which the States, municipalities and the Federal Government, working together, can face the period of postwar adjustment with confidence.

If such legislation were enacted, the Administrator said, the Federal Government, at the instance of cities or their city realty corporations, could acquire blighted areas by the square mile and after improvement, pursuant to a city plan, convey them back to the city realty corporations provided the corporations reimburse the Government for its outlay.

As to the acute need for slum clearance which still exists in the United States, General Fleming put it this way:

"Most of the larger cities of the country are alike in a number of respects. First, there is the downtown area with its tall office buildings, its department stores and fashionable shops. For several blocks in width the downtown district is ringed about by a district of once fine dwellings built a generation or two ago.

Means Progressive Decay

"Many of these old houses have been torn down to make room for parking lots. As the business district encroached upon the residential area, the so-called best families moved out to the suburbs. Their old mansions were first cut up into housekeeping apartments or turned into boarding houses. Later the foreign born moved in. When they too could afford it they also moved farther out. Those who remain are the unfortunates at the bottom of the economic heap who have nowhere else to go.

"These are the slum districts that contribute little in tax revenue to the city, but which absorb a greatly disproportionate share of municipal resources for police and first protection and for social services and relief.

"One reason why we tolerate these blighted areas, I think, is that so few of us ever see them. When your Aunt Minnie comes to town you don't take her down to the slums to show her the sights; you show her the Art Museum, the parks and the skyscrapers.

"The ordinary citizen knows vaguely that there are slums in town, but he doesn't see them, he doesn't live in them; they are a problem only to the unfortunate who have to live there, to the social workers, the police, the courts and the city officials who have to struggle with the perplexities of the municipal budget."

Sees Period of Uncertainty

General Fleming said he prefers to belong to that school of thought which holds that the period following the war will most probably be one of uncertainty, and that we will be extremely unwise to fail to make some plans for it now.

"Taking the Army, Navy and the war workers together," he said, "it seems likely that we shall somehow have to find other jobs for some months, or some years, for perhaps half of our total non-agriculture working population—depending, of course, upon how long the war lasts.

"Even assuming an immediate upswing in consumer demand for all sorts of goods, it will take industry some time, perhaps six months or a year, to reconvert from war production to peacetime production. The re-tooling operations employ relatively little labor and we will still have the problem of what to do with hundreds of thousands of former soldiers, and as many millions of workers, while the re-tooling process is going on."

Nor does it seem possible, General Fleming agreed, that all of the individual needs that have been denied during the war will be immediately translated into consumer demand. The Federal Works Administrator illustrated:

"The man who customarily took two spoonsful of sugar in his coffee, and who has had to get along with one spoonful during the war, is hardly likely to start using six spoonsful after the war just to make up for what he missed because of rationing.

"The man who used to trade in his automobile each spring for a new model, is not going to buy five or six or seven new cars he couldn't buy during the war. And so on down the line with electric washing machines, radios and clothing. We must recognize that much of the consumer demand denied fulfillment during the war will have gone forever."

Newspapers and Draft Rating

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Selective Service officials emphasized yesterday that classification of essential occupations in communications service, including newspapers, was intended to guide local draft boards in considering occupational deferments, but in no sense was binding.

As to newspapers, an official said, "the publishing of newspapers and the maintenance of their equipment" was regarded as an essential activity. However, before a newspaper employee can be deferred, the employer must show that he is performing a function essential to the paper's continued operation, and that it is difficult or impossible to replace him.

These tests would be applied, he said, to any employee whose deferment was requested by a newspaper, although the list published Oct. 19 mentioned specifically only managing editors and war correspondents among the news staff. Since there is no such thing as a blanket deferment for any type of activity, the newspaper would be required to show that its managing editor could not be replaced.

Consideration will be given to deferment of war correspondents only when they are certified as such by the War or Navy Department.

Finally, the official said, the entire classification order is "permissive" only—the local board must decide each case on its individual merit.

Brazilian Chief of Staff on Leave; Admires German Military Methods

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 21 (AP)—Gen. Pedro Aruelio de Goes Monteiro, Brazilian Chief of Staff, asked for and has been given an indefinite leave from his post, it was announced yesterday.

An official statement said that one of the subchiefs of the General Staff, Gen. Eduardo Guedes Alcoforado, would replace him.

General Goes Monteiro has been Chief of Staff since 1937, and was one of the revolutionary triumvirate which came to power 12 years ago and has since controlled Brazil. The others are President Vargas and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha.

General Goes Monteiro is considered among the most accomplished of South American military men.

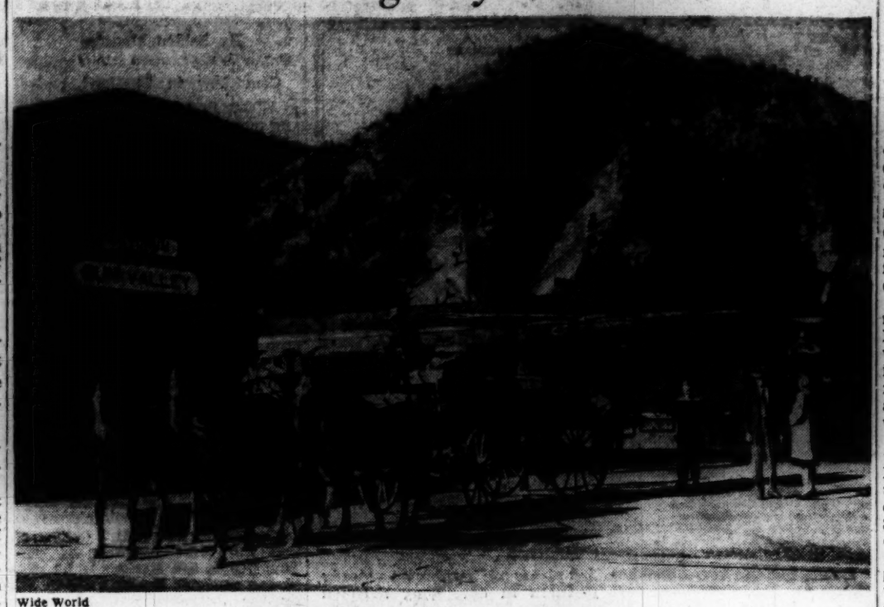
He has expressed his dissatisfaction at times with United States military methods, and his admiration of the German model, although stoutly denying that he is pro-Fascist or anti-American.

"I am pro-Brazilian" is his invariable reply.

After long prewar contacts with French military missions here he expressed his dissatisfaction also with French methods, and when France collapsed in 1940 he said it upheld his earlier judgment of "militarism and democracy."

In 1939 the Brazilian Chief of Staff toured the United States and was widely entertained by American military leaders. Upon his return he confided to a close American friend that he had been amazed by the productive potentialities of the United States, but unimpressed by its Army.

Pioneering Days Recalled



Wide World

Stage Coach Takes Place of Busses

In the "good, old days," lots of people used to go to the railway station to watch the trains come in. But now the people get off the trains to look at the stage coach. This four-horse, high-wheeled vehicle meets the Union Pacific trains at Ketchum, Idaho, and transports passengers to Sun Valley. Like the horses of yesterday the busses have had to go into retirement, this because of the shortage of tires.

NLRB Charges Contract Fraud

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board set aside a closed shop contract Oct. 20 for the first time on grounds of fraud and conspiracy.

The Board found that employees who had sought the protection of the union lost their jobs after the contract was signed and the union then provided men to replace them.

Harry Feinberg, reconditioner and packager of wines in New York, the employer, was ordered to reinstate and pay back wages to eight workers and to offer reinstatement to two others after their discharge from military service.

The employees, in February, 1941, signed application cards of Local No. 1, American Federation of Labor Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union. The local's business manager, Benjamin Press, then obtained a closed shop contract with Mr. Feinberg.

The employees never were actually admitted to the union. Instead, the union provided others to replace them in Mr. Feinberg's employ.

The Board said the closed shop proviso of the Act normally would empower the union to enter a contract when the employees had signed the cards and such conditions would operate as a defense for Mr. Feinberg.

"But," said the Board, "the proviso was not intended, nor may be construed, to legalize a conspiracy between the designated agent and the employer fraudently to deprive of employment all the employees, including those upon whose designations the agent's authority depends."

British Seaman Gets Order of Red Star

LONDON, (BIS)—A ship's cook, Benjamin Coffey, is the first British seaman to receive the Order of the Red Star, one of the highest Russian awards for personal bravery, which carries with it a small annuity and the privilege of free transportation for life on Russian railroads. Mr. Coffey was torpedoed during one of the recent convoy operations which took considerable quantities of supplies to Russia from England.

Mr. Coffey is a "Geordie"—one of those toughened Tyneside sailors who are considered among the staunchest of all British seafaring men. He and a fellow Geordie, Percy Grey, remained aboard ship together until just before the vessel slipped under the water. Between the time of the attack and the subsequent sinking of the ship, they tended their wounded shipmates.

Head of Chile Promises To Settle Crisis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 21 (AP) Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, had promised to solve "within the next 48 hours" a full-grown political crisis, growing out of Chile's continued diplomatic relations with the Axis, which resulted in the resignation of the cabinet last night.

With the resignations of his ministers in his hands, President Rios was free to appoint a cabinet which would resolve the smouldering differences in Chile between forces favoring "nonbelligerency" and those demanding a clean break with the Axis.

This struggle reached its climax when Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa, an advocate of continuing relations with the Axis, charged that United States Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles offended Chile's national dignity recently by charging that it was permitting Axis agents to use her territory as a base for hostile acts against her American neighbors.

The Foreign Minister had a protest lodged in Washington over Mr. Welles' speech and, as a result of the storm, President Rios postponed a scheduled trip to the United States to be President Roosevelt's guest. Although generally approving President Rios' decision to postpone the trip, his supporters demanded that Minister Barros resign.

When the Foreign Minister declared he would not consider resigning alone, a cabinet majority, which is known to oppose his conduct of foreign relations, agreed to resign together.

Democratic political circles expressed the belief that the appointment of a strong cabinet favoring complete co-operation in the defense of the continent would clear the way for President Rios to make his visit to the United States and other American republics.

It was pointed out that President Roosevelt expressed the hope that President Rios' visit would be postponed only a short time. Mr. Roosevelt avoided any reference to Barros' complaint.

The announcement of the cabinet resignation said "it is considered unanimously that it is necessary to leave the President of the republic the most absolute freedom of action so he can resolve the political crisis in the manner most convenient for the country."

President Rios thanked his minister and said he would try to "find a solution most convenient for the general interests."

The central committee of the Socialist Party, with three members in the retiring cabinet, instructed these members yesterday to support a break with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

By Authority of the War Department

At the invitation of the United States Government, The Murray Company has taken over the plants of S. A. Woods Machine Company in South Boston and Natick, Massachusetts, where war materials are being made for the armed forces.

★ ★ ★

To this new task The Murray Company brings experienced management as manufacturers of War Materials, Cotton Ginning Machinery and Cottonseed Oil Mill Machinery, Steel Buildings, Heating and Ventilating Equipment and Industrial Supplies. Plants are located at Dallas, Texas; Memphis, Tenn.; Atlanta, Georgia; South Boston, Natick, and East Bridgewater, Mass. (Formerly The Carver Cotton Gin Company.)

Officers of Company

J. KIRBY McDONOUGH, *President*
H. B. BRAUDE, *Vice-President* — L. A. SKINNER, *Vice-President*
JOHN C. McDONALD, *Vice-President* — H. N. MITCHELL, *Secretary-Treasurer*

LAURENCE E. BLOOD, Chief Engineer of South Boston and Natick plants

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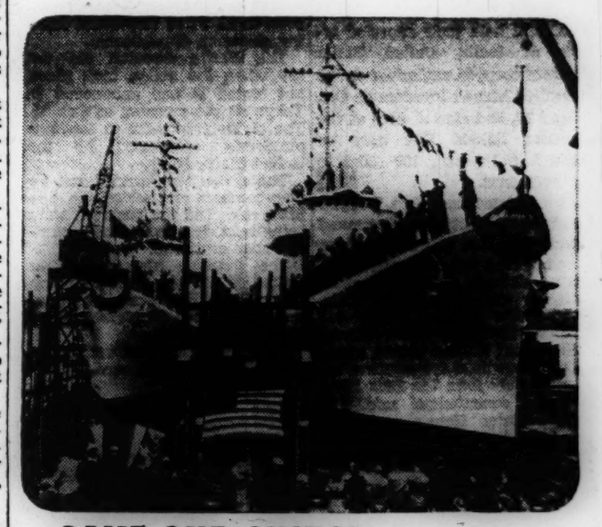
MAD? YOU BET WE'RE MAD!

OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPH

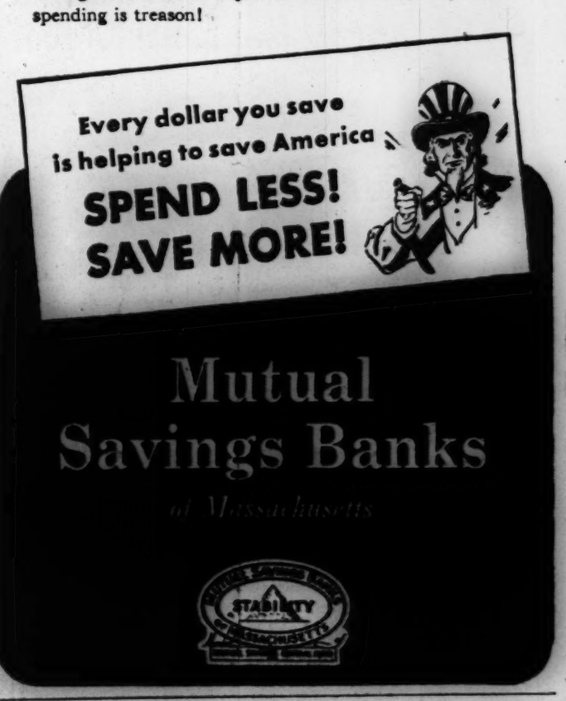
REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!

The Arizona and three destroyers were lost at Pearl Harbor. And thousands of brave Americans lost their lives. We can never replace those lives, but we can replace those ships. The $100,000,000 Massachusetts Savings Banks have invested in government bonds in the past year alone would replace them *five times*.



SAVE OUR SHIPS! When you read that Axis subs are sinking three of our ships a week, doesn't that make your blood boil? It did ours! And we launched a "Buy a Bond" campaign that has sold, to date, $71,000,000 worth of war bonds and stamps! That money our depositors invested with Uncle Sam would launch 14 destroyers to blast enemy subs.

YOU CAN HELP! Every dollar you save today is helping to save America. Practically every new dollar invested by Massachusetts Savings Banks these days is going into government bonds to buy the things our fighting forces so desperately need. So add to your savings account and buy war bonds. Remember, foolish spending is treason!



Allies Fend Off Japanese Land Attack

Continued from Page 1

Axis supply vessels by British submarines in the Mediterranean make it increasingly apparent that the Egyptian Front soon will flare up again. British and American planes attached to the British 8th Army shot down 11 Axis planes and destroyed others on the ground while hitting at General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's communication lines and offshore shipping.

The fighting in Egypt provides an opportunity for the Germans to strike a new note in their "atrocity" propaganda campaign which started with polemics involving the shackling of prisoners. A Nazi communiqué accuses British pilots of having attacked an Axis dressing station and concludes cryptically, "The German High Command is compelled to draw the conclusion that the British Government no longer attaches any value to maintenance of the conventions of Geneva."

Are the Germans trying to build up an excuse for the widespread use of poison gas or some other proscribed method of warfare?

Solomons:

Allied Control Of Skies Grows

Details on the situation in the Solomons continued to be lacking in Washington, but there was every reason to believe that United Nations control of the skies in the Southwest Pacific battle front was growing stronger.

While a large force of Japanese warship and auxiliary vessels in the Solomons and reinforced enemy troops on northwestern Guadalcanal still held their expected attack in leash, United States bombers dropped explosives on the embattled island's invaders on Oct. 18 and 19, and started fires at the Japanese Rekata Bay base on Santa Isabel Island, 150 miles to the northwest.

At that same time, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Command reported, United Nations bombers were believed to have inflicted extensive damage on the Japanese airdrome and shipping at Buin, Bougainville Island, about 315 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

All United Nations planes, meeting no attempts at interception, returned safely from the Buin night raid, the communiqué said. The United States Navy's report on Oct. 20 of the latest American assaults in the Solomons and Aleutians made no mention of any enemy planes rising to counterattack.

No Landings Since Oct. 15

In connection with the expected Japanese assault to recapture the Guadalcanal airfield, from which many of the American aerial attacks evidently are being launched, the Navy declared the enemy had not landed additional reinforcements on the island since Oct. 15.

Presence of United States warships in the Solomons was disclosed by the Navy two days ago, and for the last several days American bombers and fighter planes have maintained steady attacks on Japanese shipping, supply dumps, and troops.

A Tokyo dispatch, radiocast by Berlin, claimed the Japanese had recaptured three important landing places on Guadalcanal.

The Berlin dispatch did not say when the action took place, but stated it was announced in Tokyo on the morning of Oct. 21. The claim may refer to landings previously announced by the United States Navy.

The action was carried out by dive-bombers and tanks, the dispatch said, and the positions were being held despite furious American counterattacks.

The dispatch also said eight United States bombers, including three Flying Fortresses, had been shot down over Guadalcanal and neighboring waters.

There was no confirmation of this claim from any source.

Stalingrad:

Russians Better Defense Positions

According to the latest word from Moscow, Russian Army men are strengthening their positions at Stalingrad as they beat off the weakening attacks in the week-old German offensive.

Maintenance of Stalingrad's defense lines unbroken since Oct. 18 was indicated by a Soviet communiqué and, coupled with this, were announcements of an improvement of Soviet positions in both the Western and Central Caucasus through counterattacks.

A battered power plant still supplied electricity within Stalingrad. A newspaper continued to publish.

Pravda said the southern suburbs were quieter than the northern sector, although bombs and shells fell occasionally.

The Army newspaper Red Star said detachments guarding the northern factory section of the city liquidated an enemy breakthrough and covered their flanks in slackened, though still severe combat. Russian estimates of German casualties dropped, indicating a marked reduction in the scale of the attacks.

Relief Attack Pressed Deeper

Northwest of Stalingrad the Russians pressed their relief attack deeper into the defense lines guarding the German left flank.

Red Star said that in one sector the Nazis were thrust back from their front line, tried to regroup on the steppes, but were driven back to second line positions.

Seven successive German counterattacks in an attempt to regain lost ground in another sector were repulsed, the Army newspaper said, and the Russians continued to improve the positions from which the German drive into Stalingrad is menaced sharply.

The strength of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's relief assault from the north was indicated in the German High Command's communiqué, which said the Russian enslaught had been resumed with "fresh, strong infantry and tank forces," and reported 40 Russian tanks destroyed in the developing battle.

Red Star said that rains had fallen on the Stalingrad battlefield since Oct 18, and that the present German drive of two infantry divisions massed into a single salient was only about half the strength of earlier German attempts to drive the defenders out of the city.

Battle losses of the drive upon Stalingrad were declared to have cost German divisions as many as 70 per cent of their men in killed, wounded and missing.

Central Caucasus Position Improved

Defenders of the Central Caucasus, reported to have recaptured a community in the Mozdok area during fighting which cost the Germans about 900 killed, repulsed an enemy attack and improved their position, the Soviet communiqué said.

Russian forces were declared to have dislodged Nazi troops from two heights southeast of Novorossisk and destroyed a mortar battery and several blockhouses by artillery and mortar fire.

Elsewhere on that battle front before the Black Sea port of Tuapse, "our troops repulsed six enemy attacks and killed more than 100 Hitlerites," it was announced.

The battle for Stalingrad was in its 58th day.

Bolstered by reserves from the east bank of the Volga, the garrison was but five days short of equalling the memorable Russian stand in the nine-week siege of Odessa last year.

U. S. Ready?

Red Star Says Front Could Open

Added encouragement was given to the embattled Russians by an article in Red Star, official organ of the Soviet Army, which said that the United States is ready now in men and equipment to open active military operations.

The Russian press has expressed the view with increasing frequency recently that Russia's allies have the strength to undertake second front operations at once to relieve German pressure on the Soviet forces.

"Successful fulfilment of war industry problems, growth of the army and Air Force and accelerated naval construction create all the necessary conditions for active operations by the United States," Red Star said.

"They have enough men and machines. As to the training and operative ability of the Army, this can be determined only in armed struggle."

Egypt:

Nazi Fighter Station Under Heavy Raid

American crews operated more than half the 24 medium bombers with which United States, British and South African air forces made a heavy raid on the German forward fighter station south of El Daba, Cairo dispatches said.

Flying "Billy Mitchells"—North American B-25s—and Balitmore bombers, the three air forces dropped 20 tons of explosives on the airport runways, facilities and planes inside protective blast walls. They started three fires, one of which was especially large, and damaged the landing ground and parked planes.

It was the second raid behind the German lines for this particular American squadron since it joined an RAF wing in the forward area three days ago.

Thirty-six fighters flown by Americans, British and South Africans escorted the mission.

Only four German Messerschmitts came close to the United Nations formation and they made only a quick stab at the outside fighters before turning away. One of the enemy fighters was reported damaged.

All the United Nations planes returned and only three of the bombers were holed by antiaircraft fire.

The German High Command in a radiocast from Berlin said a fierce and large-scale aerial battle took place over the Egyptian battle zone. The Germans claimed that "German and Italian fighters and antiaircraft fire . . . scored great success."

A Nazi communiqué account of the operation said that the Axis air forces suffered only minor losses, but that "exact results are not yet available."

Eden Says No Curb On Bombing Exists

By the Associated Press

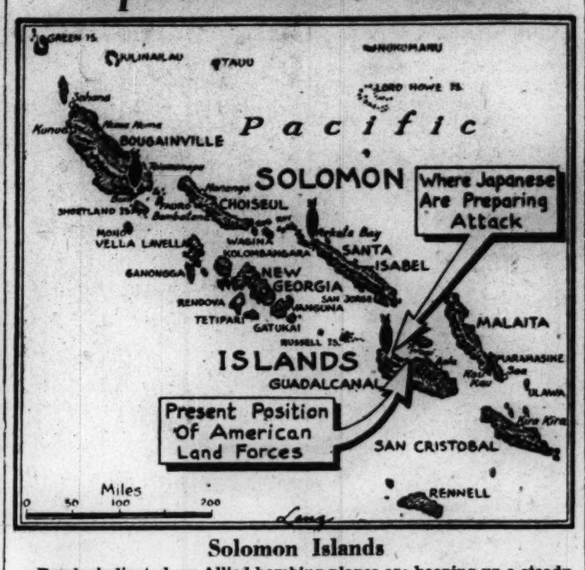
London, Oct. 21

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, answering questions on foreign affairs in the House of Commons today, said there was no agreement between Great Britain and Italy or any other country to avoid bombing Rome or other cities.

Answering another question, he said that control of the Suez Canal was "wholly in the hands of the London directors," although the head office is still in Paris.

The Foreign Secretary said that negotiations for the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China will be opened "in the near future."

Japanese Bases Strafed



Solomon Islands

Bombs indicate how Allied bombing planes are keeping up a steady attack on Japanese bases and positions in developing Solomon Islands situation.

Mediterranean:

Four Supply Ships Sunk by Allies

Two of four Axis supply ships sunk in the Mediterranean were credited to one submarine. They were a small Axis supply vessel which went down off the Italian coast and a medium size ship which burst into flame and sank after a torpedo hit amidship.

The other two were a large supply ship, hit three times from close range and sunk within two minutes despite extremely bad weather and destroyer protection, and a smaller ship sunk off the Libyan coast.

Malta:

1,660 Air Attacks Made on Island

Malta has had 1,660 bombing attacks and destroyed 1,069 enemy aircraft up to Oct. 19, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, told the House of Commons in London.

He said 1,386 civilians had been killed up to Oct. 20, and 6,704 buildings destroyed or damaged.

A dispatch from Valletta said two enemy bombers were destroyed in a series of RAF interceptions over Malta after dusk Oct. 20.

In reporting that large German air reinforcements recently have been shifted from the Russian Front to bases in Sicily and Crete, the Rome correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, declared that Italy planned heavy attacks against Malta in the near future.

Reich Raided:

Hanover, Bremen Wilhelmshaven Hit

Great Britain's fast Mosquito bombers attacked three of Germany's most strongly defended areas Oct. 20 in another of their precision daylight raids.

Flying singly, the Mosquitos slashed from low level at targets near the important railway junction of Hanover and at the ports of Wilhelmshaven and Bremen.

Bombs burst in the Center of Bremen, a British Air Ministry communiqué said, but no details of the damage were given.

This was the first time in more than a year that Bremen was attacked in daylight, the last occasion being Sept. 2, 1941. It was the second time this month that Hanover had a daylight attack, but the first on Wilhemshaven since Aug. 1.

The flight to Hanover meant a round trip of at least 700 miles—an easy job for the Mosquitos, which combine speed with long range. Relying on speed, they do not need a fighter escort.

Although they flew into some of the Germans' heaviest antiaircraft fire and fighter concentrations, the communiqué said only one plane was missing in the day's operations.

The Mosquitos first were used in a daylight attack on Oslo, where they startled the Germans by dropping bombs on the Gestapo headquarters.

Aleutians:

Americans Raid Kiska Daily

Pilots of American Liberator bombers which are daily attacking Japanese attempting to reinforce their garrison at Kiska reported enemy positions unchanged on the Aleutian island.

One group of fliers, led by Capt. Lynn R. Moore, noted hits in the camp area and one especially heavy explosion which may have been a gasoline dump.

The Moore flight, like all since Oct. 3, met no aerial opposition while dropping its 12 tons of bombs on the Japanese.

The latest attack was concentrated on Trout Lagoon and the main Kiska camp. A number of cargo ships already are beached in the lagoon.

The Japanese positions at Gertrude Cove where the reinforcement attempts are being concentrated are also unchanged, the fliers reported.

The raiders met continuing antiaircraft fire, but most of the Japanese scurried for cover and froze to the ground when they saw the American planes.

Atlantic:

500 Sinkings Charged to Axis

The Battle of the Atlantic claimed its 500th announced submarine victim as the United States Navy announced the loss of a medium-sized United States merchantman in the North Atlantic.

The Associated Press tabulation showed that in the 500 announced sinkings of United and neutral nations' merchant ships since the assault on Pearl Harbor, 3,400 fatalities have been recorded and more than 1,954 crew members and passengers are missing.

Sinking of the two-months-old Liberty Ship John Carter Rose—10,000 tons—was announced in Recife, Brazil, where an Argentine tanker brought 35 survivors.

Thailand Conditions Critical

By Selden Menefee

Writes for The Christian Science Monitor

Conditions in Thailand under Japanese rule are becoming more and more critical. Unrest fomented by flood, famine and general discontent has compelled the Japanese to take away practically all the powers of the National Assembly. Thailand's postal system has been placed under control of the Japanese ministry.

In the Menam River Valley, disastrous floods destroyed approximately half of the nation's rice crop early this month. According to the Melbourne radio, Japanese-controlled transmitters in Thailand are frantically denying that the Japanese were responsible for the flood, which has driven thousands of peasants from their homes.

Although Thailand is held up by Japan as a glowing example of the benefits conferred on willing collaborators, recent radio reports from Bangkok give evidence that the great majority of the Thai people are anxious to be rid of the shackles imposed on them by the Japanese military. This conclusion is corroborated by recent arrivals from Thailand on the diplomatic exchange ship Grisholm.

Robbed of Food Supply

Once a moderately prosperous little country which raised twice as much rice as it needed, Thailand has been robbed of its food supply by the Japanese military. On July 11 Bangkok Radio assured the people that when they "have reached the second period of the reconstruction of their nation they will not starve any more." On Aug. 28, however, it stated that "prices on inexpensive goods are rapidly rising and the shortages in Thailand are mainly due to an over-eagerness to purchase certain commodities."

There is today a severe rice shortage in Lampang and other places. The Government does not admit that Japanese requisitioning is responsible, but attributes it to the shipment of large food stores to Thai troops stationed in North Thailand and the Shan States of Northern Burma. In October the price of rice has been approximately three times the normal level, according to Thai officials in Washington.

One reason for this price inflation lies in the recent Japanese move to bring Thailand into the "yen bloc." In pre-war days, one Thai baht was worth one and one half Japanese yen. Japan's idea of "stabilizing" the baht was to set its exchange value arbitrarily at one yen—which meant a cut of one-third in its real value.

Neat Profit in 'Yen Bloc'

Incidentally, the Japanese made a neat profit on the side in the "yen bloc" deal. During the Thai-Indo-China dispute, Japan had forced Thailand to lend her 35,000,000 baht, then worth more than 50,000,000 yen; but after the Thai currency was "stabilized," the loan was paid back at the cost of only 35,000,000 yen.

The Japanese have a stranglehold on the present Thai Government, with their Quislings in the two key positions—finance and foreign affairs—and Premier Luang Pibul Songgram singing Japan's praises. Furthermore, the Government has customarily been financed largely by means of customs revenues, which Japan now controls. The war cut off the great bulk of Thailand's commerce, which was mainly with China, India, Britain, America, Cuba and other western countries. Trade with Japan grew, but the Japanese set all prices. They stationed cordons of troops around all port facilities, and brought their goods in duty-free. As a result, the Government could not finance itself and was forced to accept a Japanese loan of 200,000,000 yen, which it has no way of repaying.

"State Minister"

Under Japanese guidance the country is taking long steps toward complete totalitarianism. In September the Japanese had announced Premier Pibul's intention of taking over the separate cabinet departments of finance, economics, industry, science, agriculture and transportation, and administering these affairs directly, with the help of a "State Minister." All industries relating to military needs, scientific research, and heavy industry were also to be taken over by the government.

Japan has been astute enough not to make her control too obvious. She has occupied only the larger cities, and has taken over only one newspaper—the former British-owned Bangkok Times. The forms of parliamentary government until now have been maintained as a "front" for Japanese control.

Japanese propaganda stresses the racial similarity of Japan and Thailand. One Tokyo broadcast told Japanese soldiers and travelers who went to Thailand to be kind to Thai children, but never to pat them on the head since this was frowned on by local custom.

"Friendship"

Congratulations are exchanged by Tokyo, Nanking, Manchuria and Bangkok on every possible occasion. Domei and Tokyo Radio quote Premier Pibul at length on Thai "friendship" for Japan. In September groups of students were exchanged by the two countries.

Nevertheless evidence of dissension among the 16,000,000 Thais is growing. The frequent questions put to the government by members of the National Assembly were beginning to reveal clearly widespread dissatisfaction over the shortages of food, railroad cars and shipping bottoms. The Japanese promised to make good these shortages, but in every case Thai government spokesmen have admitted that nothing has yet been done by Japan to help. Instead the people are exhorted to develop their own industry, and to plant kitchen gardens to supply their food requirements.

In August, Bangkok Radio said, "Personal disagreements between Thais and Japanese may occur but these do not matter. . . . Quarrels generally occur when the two parties do not like or understand each other. . . . Thais must be broad-minded. We must not foster anger or revenge against others."

On Sept. 7 came this admission: "On Dec. 8, when the Premier decided to allow the passage of the Japanese troops, there was much criticism in Thailand. . . . Many Thais criticize our leader. . . . It is characteristic that the Thais find fault; that is why all the Thai trade has gone into the hands of foreigners."

"Make What We Want"

Another Bangkok Radio script said frankly, "We must face plain facts. We must make what we want, or do without and die slowly but certainly. . . . We have chosen our fate so that nothing is left for us to do but go on to the last." Again: "Japan allows Thailand to have all the happiness she wants."

Flag-waving has been resorted to in an attempt to rally support for the puppet government. In September an intensive campaign was initiated to get the Thai people to stand at attention at 8 each morning when the Thai flag was being hoisted. The radio carries the announcement of the daily ceremony, and the people are instructed to turn their sets on as loudly as possible.

The Bangkok announcer frequently complains, however, that cyclists do not stop, and that too many Thai people are still in bed at the appointed hour. His words probably reflect popular sentiment toward the present government: ". . . The truth is that the people are stubborn and do not wish to show respect to the Thai flag."

Resistance to the present Thai government is centered in the Thai Legation in Washington, which heads the "Free Thai" movement. On Dec. 10 the Thai Minister, Seni Pramoj, announced that he intended to go on representing the Free Thai government which had sent him to Washington, since "it remains the true will of the Thai people to remain free." Later he added, "All orders and reports supposedly proceeding from Bangkok must be in fact dictated at the point of Japanese bayonets."

Daily Radiocasts

Most of the 100 or more Thais in the United States have held firmly to this position, despite a current threat from the Bangkok regime to deprive them of their citizenship if they do not return home. The Secretary of the Legation here, Luang Dithakar Bhakdi, and other staff members are cooperating with the Office of War Information in preparing daily 15-minute radiocasts to Thailand. These programs have some effect, as shown by Bangkok's vehement attacks on them. A number of Thai nationals in this country have formed a special corps in the U. S. Army.

Once before the Thai people drove Japanese agents from their country—in the early seventeenth century. Free Thai leaders believe that with the help of the United Nations, the invaders will soon be expelled again and the name Thailand ("free land") will take on new meaning.

De Gaulle in Reply to Laval Urges Resistance to Germans

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Chief of Government Pierre Laval defended his policy of sending French labor to Germany yesterday in a radio speech from Vichy in which he declared he would tolerate no resistance and gave workers the choice of going voluntarily or being sent by force.

Little more than a hour after Laval's broadcast Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Fighting French, said in a radio speech from London that the French nation was proving to the world that "our people are engaged in a revolt against the treasonable leaders of Vichy."

The French people's resistance to Laval's demand that skilled workers be sent to Germany "restores France to its rightful place among nations at war with infamous Germany, insolent Italy and barbaric Japan," the general asserted.

He called for still greater resistance.

Laval renewed the appeal which he made June 23 for French workers to help fill the gaps in Germany's labor ranks. The Chief of Government told his countrymen that Germany has issued decrees which "enable her to mobilize labor in all countries she has occupied." And, he added, "The Germans have sustained heavy losses."

Prison Release Disputed

It would be better, he told the workers, "to leave France of their free will instead of being forced to do it." Emphasizing that France was in a "desperate situation," Laval asked all Frenchmen to "share the burden of the German demands." He asserted that Germany had released 600,000 prisoners.

[This figure, approximately one third of the original total of French prisoners captured by the Germans is larger than any previously made public.]

Addressing the nation which recently has been seething with unrest over his policy of supplying French labor for Germany's war factories, Laval declared that the same element "responsible for our misfortunes" had become now "the most obstinate adversaries" of his policy.

Laval declared his plan was the only one which "can assure the salvation of our country and which allows me to obtain the best peace possible."

When he appealed months ago to Frenchmen to work in Germany, he said, "I did not worry whether my words would hurt the feelings of some of you . . . I only thought of the higher interest of our country."

France cannot "remain passive and indifferent before the immensity of the sacrifices" Germany is making, Laval declared. "I am resolved not to tolerate any resistance on the part of the workers or employers," he said.

Laval then disclosed that he had made an agreement with Germany by which French women may join their husbands who are prisoners in Germany and work with them.

Levy on Factories

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 21 (AP)—Pierre Laval in a radio speech announced an agreement for a levy upon each factory "which will be obliged to furnish a certain number of workmen" to Germany.

The Chief of Government said this new levy was agreed upon by his Government "out of apprehension lest measures of constraint be applied to France."

"The highest interests of France demand that we undertake a policy of entente with Germany," he said. "I am directing the policy of France in such a way that France shall not be the victim of a German victory." He added that such a victory was inevitable.

Germany had the right to take workers from France, Laval went on, "because these are the laws of war" and that Hitler's cause had to be supported "because I am certain—and do not doubt for one moment that I am telling the truth—that if Germany were beaten the Soviets would tomorrow make the laws of Europe."

"The Government has taken its responsibilities," he asserted, "and it is resolved not to tolerate individual or concerted resistance from employers or workmen, who, ignoring the national interest, remain deaf to the appeal I am addressing to them."

British Add Two Battleships

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Two new powerful 35,000-ton battleships, the Anson and the Howe, each carrying 10 14-inch guns, have moved into their stations in the British Fleet, the Admiralty has announced.

The Anson and the Howe are the last of the five great battleships of the King George V class to be commissioned. The Prince of Wales was sunk last December during a Japanese air attack off Malaya. The King George V and the Duke of York have been with the Fleet for some time.

One of the Anson's first tasks was to help guard a Russia-bound convoy in the Arctic and its high-angle guns already have been in action against German aircraft, it was announced.

Capt. H. R. G. Kinahan is in command of the Anson and Capt. C. H. L. Woodhouse commands the Howe. They were cruiser captains in the West Indies before the war and Capt. Woodhouse was commander of the cruiser Ajax in the battle of the Rio de la Plata in which the German pocket battleship Graf Spee fled to Montevideo Harbor and was scuttled.

The new battleships "carry four aircraft each and their design incorporates enhanced defense against air attack," an Admiralty announcement said. Their 14-inch guns are said to have an effective range greater than the 15-inch guns of earlier ships.

Great Britain has lost five capital ships by enemy action so far in the war—the Royal Oak, Hood, Barham, Repulse and the Prince of Wales.

'We Must Not Cry But Fight,' Soviet Woman Sniper Says

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—American women and girls in war industries were entreated Oct. 19 by one of their sex from the front lines in Russia to increase the speed and scope of their endeavors for United Nations victory.

In a farewell address at a rally in her honor, Lieut. Lyldmila Pavlichenko of the Soviet Army asserted, "we must not cry—but fight."

"I appeal to you, American women and girls, working at the lathes where the weapons of victory are being forged," said the Russian woman soldier, "increase your production daily.

"I appeal to you to increase your aid through Russian War Relief to the Soviet people and the heroic Soviet women who are giving their full strength to crush our common enemy."

Workers in the Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., presented the Soviet woman soldier with an automatic pistol and a bullet marked "310." Lieutenant Pavlichenko has 309 Nazis to her credit as a sniper.

Accompanied by Lieut. Vladimir Pchelintsey and Lieut. Nikolai Krasavchenko, the Soviet woman arrived in America early last month at the invitation of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Last night's rally was sponsored by the Youth Division of Russian War Relief.

Navy 'Set the Watch' At New N. Y. Station

SAMPSON, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Navy "set the watch" after assuming formal control of the $50,000,000 Seneca Lake Training Station, designed to accommodate 30,000 recruits.

Administration of the mammoth station, where an army of 15,500 laborers worked less than six months in constructing more than 350 buildings, was turned over to Capt. Harry A. Badt, U. S. N., commandant, in simple ceremonies.

Declaring the station would train "real fighting men" where once Indian braves paddled war canoes, the captain praised officers and men for their speedy construction of the station, began on May 28.

After his speech, Captain Badt ordered hoisting of the colors and gave the command: "Set the watch." Sentries began patrolling posts.

Knee-Length Shorts For U. S. Doughboy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Borrowing an idea from the British, the Army announced that knee-length khaki shorts are to be issued to American troops serving in desert areas. The decision was made after more than a year's research.

British troops wear shorts for virtually all service in the tropics but the United States Army is retaining long trousers for the jungles because of insects.

The new Army shorts were described by the War Department as smart and serviceable. They have five pockets. Knee-length socks of olive drab, half wool and half cotton, are a part of the equipment.

War Correspondent Cited

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 21 (AP)—Byron Darnton, New York Times war correspondent, who was killed Oct. 18 in New Guinea, was cited in a brief announcement from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters for having served "with gallantry and devotion at the front and fulfilled with distinction the important demands of his high office."

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King Says U. S. Still Fights War With One-Ocean Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—A battle is raging in the Solomon Islands today because the Japanese resent the fact that the United States seized the initiative around Tulagi last August and fear what it means to their conquest plans, Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, declared here Oct. 19.

Stressing that the American forces would have to "hold on" in the Pacific "until we gain some strength" because the United States was still fighting a two-ocean war with "just about a one-ocean navy," Admiral King said that smaller craft of the two-ocean fleet, including destroyers and submarines, were now entering service and that next year the redoubled Navy would be well on its way.

Speaking before the Ohio Society of New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Admiral King made no predictions about the outcome of the battle for Guadalcanal, warning that the Japanese had primary advantage because they had been fighting for a long time and because their naval strength had been "inched up" appreciably since the 1922 disarmament conference which set a 5-5-3 naval ration for Britain, the United States and Japan.

"But whenever we have met them on equal terms," he interposed, "we've given them better than they have sent."

First Offensive Move

While the expanding navy now comprises about 750,000 men, and in a year's time will rise to 1,500,000 men, the United States was unable to undertake an offensive move until August, when Navy and Marine Corps seized the Harbor of Tulagi, Admiral King said.

"The enemy didn't like this," he declared. "He is resenting it and he is afraid of what it means. The result of his resentment you're reading in your headlines, and don't stop at the headlines—read the rest."

In a speech which stressed throughout the seriousness of the war with which the United States is confronted, the Chief of Naval Operations warned that there was no cheap way to achieve victory and advised his hearers not to be taken in by Axis-launched peace offensives.

"No inventors will come along with machines to knock the Japs out of their planes," he said. "You must expose an enemy, his colleagues, and his friends to the fear of destruction. You have got to make him yield his will."

Jones' Slogan

When Americans hear of Axis peace proposals, as they likely will, and when they begin to be impatient with what the armed forces are doing, they should adopt as their slogan John Paul Jones' ringing phrase, "We have not yet begun to fight," the Admiral added.

Outlining the organization of the Joint Staff Commands of the United States and Britain, Admiral King said representatives of Britain's Joint Command were in Washington and that the seat of deliberations was there—"and nowhere else." He held that the Joint Commands could keep the war integrated and were the only ones in a position to maintain the proper perspective.

Inveighing against what he called interservice controversies, the Chief of Naval Operations said he has just been talking with officers returned from the Solomons fighting.

"There," he told his listeners, "they are all down in the ditch digging together. The only test is that they wear the uniform of the United States."

Artist Wins 'Frontiersman' Award Of Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"One of the half-dozen most distinguished citizens on the Niagara Frontier" is Charles Burchfield, declared the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce in recently designating the artist a "Frontiersman," the highest honor accorded monthly by the Chamber's booklet, "Buffalo Business."

Keeping green the Frontier traditions of this border community, the Chamber forsook the usual "businessman" type in order to spread its honors to the field of art. However, Mr. Burchfield is no stranger to Buffalo business; he came to the Frontier in 1921 as a designer of wallpaper for M. H. Birge & Sons.

His work includes many Buffalo scenes and sidelights, which now hang in galleries and private homes. Shown in the accompanying photograph is his "Lavender and Old Lace," a scene of lilacs and a Victorian Gothic farmhouse in Zoar Valley.

Distinctly not the "arty" type, Mr. Burchfield was described in the American Artist for May, 1942, in which it was asked: "Is not Burchfield that artist Emerson had in mind when he longed for a 'genius in America with a tyrannous eye, which knew the value of our incomparable materials'?"

Another recent honor bestowed on the artist was an award of merit from the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Spared Saboteur To Testify in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—One of the two Nazi saboteurs who were spared the electric chair when six of their accomplices were executed will testify against six persons indicted here for treason, United States District Attorney J. Albert Woll announces.

The prosecutor has returned from Washington where, he said, he interviewed one of the pair but declined to say whether it was George John Dasch or Ernest Peter Burger.

Those to be tried are Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, parents of Herbert Hans Haupt, who was one of the six men electrocuted in Washington after trial by a military commission; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Otto Froehling, Herbert's uncle and aunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the Haupt family.

They are charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy by aiding the saboteurs.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE—Melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED — Comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART — Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG SHOT—Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite gangster motif.—M. Y.

BROADWAY—Murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Musical about West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT — Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief according to formula.—M. Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M. Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M. Y. C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of peril.—M. Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL — Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M. Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Introduces an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. The usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER—Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wisecracks by musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical. —M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sentimentalities.—M. Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK — Sentimental crime melodrama.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN — Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M .Y.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of the same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

Ann Harding
In "Eyes in the Night"

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about stock broker who deserts wife and family to become a painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary of defense of Moscow, studying in humanly heroic terms the effect of a great war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative.—M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in a story which pictures the effect of the war on an upper middle-class English family.—M. Y. C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN — Amusing film farce, some of it in questionable taste. —M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M. Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN — Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M. Y. C.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. —M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy nonsense is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M. Y. C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A. or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN — Not very exciting or comical tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce. —M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost.—M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted. —M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but an expert character study of a small town public prosecutor done by Frank Craven. —M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1880's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fictionization, but, on the whole, written, directed, and acted with sincerity and truthfulness.—M. Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage, recorded in a candid, intelligent, timely film.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, and, in some respects, superior film history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. Film brings Ann Harding out of retirement.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine before they join hands on the stage of the Palace.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing the type of obnoxious American who is an embarrassment at home and an annoyance abroad.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl star reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player who, after seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining. —M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED — Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself, under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS — Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid. M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M. Y. C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama. —M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT — Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted. M. Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M. Y.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE — Lachrymose spellers. Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

Brazilian Leader Proposes Women at the Peace Table

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Women should be permitted to sit at the peace table when the world-wide conflict has run its course, according to Pontesde Miranda, Brazilian representative to the emergency council of the International Labor Office dealing with postwar problems.

"This war is difficult, but peacetime will be still more difficult," Senhor Miranda said in an address before a meeting of the Pan-American Women's Association at the Sheraton Hotel here on Oct. 17. "The peace will not be won around a gentlemen's table or in 'stag' parties. It will be won by women and economists.

"Women have a task in the peace settlement because essentially it will be a problem of homemaking. Reduced to simple elements, it means that everyone must have enough to eat, must be clothed, must be educated, must be sheltered and kept in good health, and this is a factor of homemaking that women thoroughly understand."

Senhor Miranda declared that women were contributing "wonderfully" to the war effort, and voiced confidence they would be "equally wonderful" in peacetime.

"Poverty and unemployment mean war," he declared. "You are the homemakers and the really free human beings. It is you who must participate in the world's new era, and the world is awaiting this with complete faith in you."

Other speakers were Dr. German Arciniegas, formerly Minister of Education of Colombia; Maria Rosa Oliver, Argentine, writer, and Gertrude Diamant, author.

Dr. Arciniegas called on Americans to rid themselves of the fallacy that the peoples south of the Rio Grande were "Spanish-Americans." He stressed that there were 45,000,000 persons in Latin America who had no Spanish blood.

Coolidge Documents Will Be Sealed Against Axis in Library of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Having been withdrawn from public sale, 9,000 items containing what was described as the "confidential" and "sensational" correspondence of Edward T. Clark, private secretary to President Calvin Coolidge, will be sealed and deposited in the Library of Congress in Washington, it was learned Oct. 20.

The papers were sent to the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., here by Charles Kohen, proprietor of the Hobby Shop in Washington, D. C., for sale to the highest bidder. When it was stressed that some of the information contained in the papers might be used by the Axis or distorted for propaganda purposes if sold publicly, Mr. Kohen was prevailed upon to give them to the Library of Congress.

One of the high officials of the present Administration is mentioned in some of the papers, it was revealed.

The papers cover the period from 1923 to 1933. Among them are letters addressed to Mr. Clark and copies of his replies, many being marked "confidential." Both official and personal correspondence are contained in the collection.

"They provide an insight into the political workings of official Washington and make very interesting reading and much important information of a private nature on various public and political matters may be gained from this extensive file of papers," the catalogue says.

The correspondents are persons of note, including members of Congress, Governors of states, Government officials, businessmen, financiers, personal friends, politicians and others in various walks of life. The letters pertain to matters of government, public works, political matters, and other subjects. Some of the letters may be classed as sensational: they reveal the workings of a political machine.

Mr. Clark, a native of Northampton, Mass., who served also as private secretary to the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, passed on in 1935.

The correspondence will be sealed in the Library of Congress for an indeterminate time.

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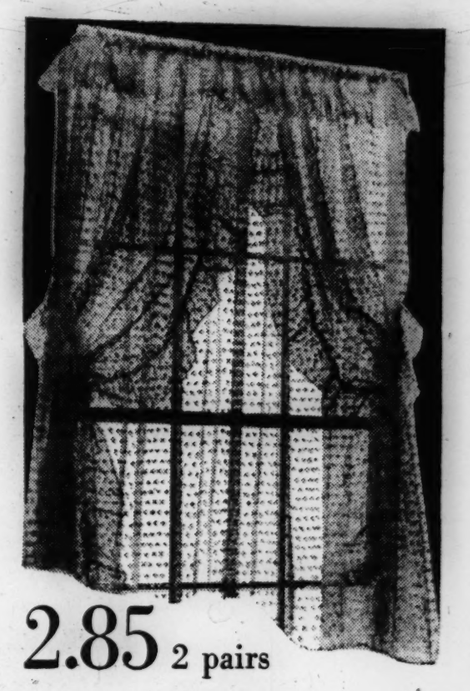

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The Home Forum

True All-Out Warfare

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH IS HEARD these days about all-out warfare, that is, full military strength and endeavor, utilizing total productive resources and accomplishments for war purposes. This is deemed necessary to ensure the successful outcome of the struggle for universal freedom. To accomplish this, nonessentials must be ruled out, strict economy must be enforced, and great sacrifices must be made by people in all walks of life.

How this illustrates the true all-out warfare against the devil—evil—that must be waged before individuals can enter the kingdom of heaven! To ensure this successful outcome, one must discard all nonessential, unprofitable, material thinking and acting. The teachings of the Bible must be adhered to, and many sacrifices must be made in order to give full strength to the warfare with the false sense of self. This is summarized in Christ Jesus' statement (Matthew 16:24), **"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."**

In Genesis we read (1:31), **"God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good;"** while in the Gospel of John (1:3) we are told that **"all things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made."** Christian Science is defined by Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, as **"the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony"** (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 1). It reveals the Scriptural fact that God made all, and made it good eternally, thus showing that evil does not really exist, but is illusion, a material phenomenon.

Sin, disease, and death, being manifestly not good, and therefore not of God, are illegitimate and must be combated intelligently; that is, they must be treated as illusions and thus destroyed. That is why Christ Jesus so successfully healed through the Word of God alone. He knew that God is Spirit, while all that is discordant is material, hence unreal, since there can be no opposite of God, Spirit, who is All.

* * *

The truth of real being was proved in the case of a man who had been intoxicated for nine weeks, the last seven days of which were spent almost wholly in unconsciousness. During a lucid moment he turned to Christian Science for help. After working but a very few minutes, it dawned upon the practitioner with glorified clearness that God never made anything that could deprive a man of his God-given intelligence and dominion. Immediately the man sat up, sober, and it was apparent at once that he was well. Moreover, there were no reactionary aftereffects. He attended a Christian Science church service the following day, and very soon afterward secured a position with large responsibilities. Later he gratefully acknowledged that Christian Science had freed him completely from the desire for intoxicants.

All-out spiritual warfare means giving to God the glory, honor, and power which belong to Him alone. God is perfect, and man, His image and likeness, is therefore perfect. The so-called five physical senses deny man's perfection, even as they deny God's omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience. Referring to the overcoming of this false sense testimony, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 288), **"The suppositional warfare between truth and error is only the mental conflict between the evidence of the spiritual senses and the testimony of the material senses, and this warfare between the Spirit and flesh will settle all questions through faith in and the understanding of divine Love."**

* * *

It is a glorious privilege to be able to prove that man is the image and likeness of God, that he has dominion over whatever is discordant, painful, or attests to lack. Christian Science enables its students to prove its teachings by healing themselves and others in the proportion that they grasp the great spiritual fact that God is the only presence and the only power. This Science shows that in actual being there is nothing to war against, since whatever is not of God is unreal. There is no substance but Spirit; there is no power but divine Mind; there is no attraction but Love.

Man reflects and expresses God in harmonious being. Man's perfection and spirituality are to be acknowledged and proved. This proving requires continual spiritual growth. Holding to absolute verities enables earnest students of Christian Science to realize the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 277): **"No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme. Though clouds are round about Him, the divine justice and judgment are enthroned."** This points the way to true all-out warfare.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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"IN PALMA DE MALLORCA": *A Drawing by Kenneth J. Conant*

THIS DRAWING, painstakingly made by Kenneth J. Conant of Harvard University, shows a detail of the Cathedral of Palma de Mallorca, the capital of the Spanish Province of the Balearic Islands. The Cathedral was founded in 1230 and completed in 1601. Professor Conant has made a number of these carefully penciled portrayals of medieval edifices. With a keen eye for structural pattern, and a fine appreciation of the delicate ornamentation of the Gothic, he has conveyed to his drawings the quiet splendor that typified medieval building, and the great skill lavished upon fine details.

Verdadeiro esfôrço total de guerra

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

NOS DIAS que correm ouve-se falar muito acêrca de esfôrço total de guerra, isto é, inteiro esfôrço e empenho militar, e a utilização total dos recursos e aperfeiçoamentos produtivos para propósitos bélicos. Encara-se essa medida como necessária para garantir pleno êxito no desfecho da luta pela liberdade universal. Com tal objetivo em mira é preciso que se desista de tudo quanto não é essencial, que se observe estrita e rigorosa economia, enquanto tôdas as categorias da população têm de fazer sacrifícios.

Como isto vem ilustrar a verdadeira guerra total contra o diabo—o mal—que tem de ser travada antes que o indivíduo possa entrar no reino do céu! Para garantir êste desfecho feliz precisamos descartar-nos de todo pensamento e ação material que não seja essencial ou que seja fútil. Temos de apegar-nos aos ensinamentos da Bíblia, e muitos sacrifícios tem de ser feitos afim de dar pleno vigor à campanha contra o falso sentido do eu. Isto foi resumido na declaração de Cristo Jesús (Mateus 16:24), "Se alguém quiser vir após mim, renuncie-se a si mesmo, tome sôbre si a sua cruz, e siga-me."

No Gênese lemos (1:31), "E viu Deus tudo quanto tinha feito, e eis que era muito bom;" ao passo que no Evangelho de S. João (1:3) nos dizem que "tôdas as coisas foram feitas por êle, e sem êle nada, do que foi feito, se fez." A Ciência Cristã foi definida por Mary Baker Eddy, sua Descobridora e Fundadora, como "a lei de Deus, a lei do bem, que interpreta e demonstra o Princípio divino e a regra divina da harmonia universal" (*Rudimental Divine Science*, Ciência Divina Rudimentar, pg. 1). A Ciência revela o fato Bíblico de que Deus fez tudo, e fez tudo eternamente bom, mostrando assim que o mal realmente não existe, mas é ilusão, um fenômeno material.

O pecado, a doença, e a morte, como manifestamente não são bons, e portanto não de Deus, não são legítimos e devem ser combatidos inteligentemente; isto é, devem ser tratados como ilusões para desta forma serem destruídos. Eis a razão porque Cristo Jesús curava com tanto êxito, apenas pela Palavra de Deus. Êle sabia que Deus é Espírito, ao passo que tudo que é desharmonioso é material, portanto irreal, desde que nada pode haver que se oponha a Deus, Espírito, que é Tudo.

A verdade do ser real foi comprovada num caso em que um homem esteve embriagado durante nove semanas, sendo que os últimos sete dias êle passou quasi inteiramente inconciente. Durante um momento lúcido êle se volveu à Ciência Cristã em busca de auxílio. Depois de orar apenas por alguns minutos raiou no pensamento do praticante, com gloriosa clareza, a visão de que Deus nunca fez coisa alguma que pudesse privar um homem da inteligência e domínio que Deus lhe deu. Imediatamente o embriagado endireitou-se na cadeira, recuperando seu estado normal, e era evidente que êle já se sentia bem. Além disso êsse efeito não produziu reações posteriores. No dia seguinte êle foi assistir ao culto numa igreja da Ciência Cristã, e pouco tempo depois obteve uma colocação de grande responsabilidade. Mais tarde testemunhou, cheio de gratidão, que a Ciência Cristã o tinha libertado completamente do desejo de bebidas alcoólicas.

Uma guerra total no sentido espiritual significa que devemos dar a Deus a glória, a honra, e o poder que só a Êle pertencem. Deus é perfeito, e o homem, Sua imagem e semelhança, é, portanto, perfeito. Os assim chamados cinco sentidos físicos negam a perfeição do homem, da mesma forma como negam a onipotência, onipresença, e oniciência de Deus. Referindo-se à vitória sôbre êste falso testemunho dos sentidos, Mrs. Eddy escreve na página 288 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), "A guerra hipotética entre a verdade e o êrro é apenas o conflito mental entre a evidência dos sentidos espirituais e o testemunho dos sentidos materiais, e esta guerra entre o Espírito e a carne solucionará tôdas questões pela fé no Amor divino e pela compreensão dêste Amor."

Glorioso privilégio é êste de sermos capazes de provar que o homem é a imagem e semelhança de Deus, que o homem tem domínio sôbre o que quer que seja desharmonioso, doloroso, ou que patenteie privação. A Ciência Cristã dá aos que a estudam a capacidade de comprovarem seus ensinamentos curando-se a si mesmos e curando outros, à medida que alcançarem o grande fato espiritual de que Deus é a única presença e poder. Esta Ciência mostra que na existência real nada há para ser guerreado, porquanto tudo que não é de Deus é irreal. Não há substância a não ser a do Espírito; não há poder senão o da Mente divina; não há atração senão a do Amor.

O homem reflete e exprime Deus em existência harmoniosa. A perfeição e espiritualidade do homem devem ser reconhecidas e comprovadas. Para esta comprovação requer-se contínuo crescimento espiritual. A firmeza com que se apegam às verdades absolutas dá aos estudiosos sinceros da Ciência Cristã a capacidade de realizarem a verdade das palavras de Mrs. Eddy na página 277 de *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos): "Nenhuma evidência que se apresenta diante dos sentidos materiais pode fechar meus olhos para a prova científica de que Deus, o bem, é supremo. Embora haja nuvens ao redor d'êle, a justiça e o julgamento divinos estão entronizados." Isto aponta o caminho de tôda verdadeira guerra total.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Monochrome

Write into this calendar
the brief hour of gull's quill,
wind that folds surf against agate rocks,
plumaged combers that curl into crevasses
where the night
sleeps stark and weather-torn.
Here, where the island slopes are lichen-
spored,
the sheep somnambulantly tread the jagged
crags.
Write into this hour such temporal wonder:
no mind can follow
the flight of bird, the dark recurrent tides
that must escape.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Cowpaths

Cows, ambling through the hills,
Have worn these ridgy paths
The rains cannot efface.
The cows have made them sloping gently
Over and around the knolls,
That they be forced to no ungainliness
In their morning or their evening walks.

ROGER CHALLIS

Walking As Music

HAVING SAT TWO HOURS in a concert hall, I wanted to stretch my legs a little. Then I wanted (or thought I wanted) some passing motorist to pick me up and take me the rest of the four miles home.

As I came down the outer steps, I looked at my watch. Ten fifteen. The night was clear and the air was cool enough to make me want to keep moving. In a few minutes, I had passed beyond the bright lights of the center and was out where the full moon was all the light I wished. The window lights on either side of me were cheerful but superfluous. And when the town houses thinned out and finally ceased, I did not miss their company.

I had the smooth hard road pretty much to myself. I did not have to watch my step. I did not have to tell my feet what to do. I was conscious only of their good allegro rhythm. My hands were free too, having not a thing to carry.

Above me the night air was also moving. Not a wind, but rather a quiet walking from treetop to treetop. How dark and massive the trees loomed, all the darker for the radiance around them. It seemed to me I had never really seen the shapes of trees before—the maples like great pottery jars and the elms like tall vases. Along the road and off in the fields they stood so solid and abiding that by comparison the distant hills looked misty and insubstantial.

* * *

And now the first white farmhouse came into view. I had forgotten how white a white building can be under the full moon. A gleaming, liquid white, such as is never seen by day. That white, white house and those dark, dark trees! No light was at the windows, the farmfolk having all gone to bed. Even the dog must have been asleep. (Off on another road a mile away another dog was barking. But he was not barking at me. He was only an echo.)

Except for that echo and the tap of my feet on the smooth road and the sotto voce comment of the trees as I went past, there was little sound. In the silence I thought of the music I had been hearing. I wondered if music didn't always need the long silence afterward for its full effect.

But beautiful as that music had been, this music of my walking was better. Not that I was walking to music. I was not whistling. I was not even thinking of a tune. The walk itself was the music. A sonata in one long movement, it could have been, flowing on and on through rich harmonies to its fulfilment. If any car was coming, I didn't want it to stop for me. I wanted to go on as I had been going until I reached the final cadence. I had a feeling that the cadence would be timed exactly right.

* * *

Like a quiet melody, the road went easily up hill and down, curved now to right and now to left, passed in and out of shadow as from minor mood to major. The dark tarred surface gleamed ahead like the surface of smooth water. And the wide fields on either side were like water too, so bright they lay, so level, so empty of anything familiar.

I passed a field where a thin late cutting of rowan lay. I could tell by the sweet-grass fragrance in the air. The sun had brought out one sweetness by day, and now the dew was bringing out another.

* * *

As I came into the village, a clock struck eleven. No one was abroad. No one was out to see the white houses and the white church and the white picket fence, except a black cat who sat in front of the white store.

That was the cat I had sometimes seen with her mistress playing a game with a broom. No sooner would the woman start to sweep the sidewalk than the cat would pounce on the broom. Over and over the cat had to be brushed gently aside. Since the woman was a thorough sweeper, it generally took her some time to get her sidewalk swept. Then, by way of special indulgence, she would trail the broom about for a few minutes and let the cat get it if it could.

That was by day. Now the cat sat silent and incommunicative, the white moon in front of her and her black shadow behind. The broom was doubtless standing indoors in a corner, and the good woman most likely asleep in bed.

* * *

At the other end of the village a watch dog advanced toward me, barked loudly once, and withdrew. I had left the smooth road at last and was now on the rough country road that would take me home. The crunch of sand and gravel underfoot felt good, sounded good. I could have run the rest of the way. But better than running was to keep the same steady pace to my door. The tempo was still allegro.

Far up the road, I caught the dull gleam of my mailbox. Then through trees I had a glimpse of my house. For a moment I thought a light was burning inside, so brightly the moon glittered on the white paint. The moon had been walking too, going higher and higher up the sky.

I went up the path among sweetfern and sumac bushes. I unlocked the door and entered, turned on a light, looked at my watch. Eleven fifteen. My sonata for solo walker had taken just an hour.

ROBERT FRANCIS

"T.R." Discusses Books

BOOKS ARE ALMOST as individual as friends. There is no earthly use in laying down general laws about them. Some meet the needs of one person, and some of another; and each person should beware of the booklover's besetting sin, of what Mr. Edgar Allan Poe calls "the mad pride of intellectuality," taking the shape of arrogant pity for the man who does not like the same kind of books. . . . I am speaking of books that are meant to be read. Personally, granted that these books are decent and healthy, the one test to which I demand that they all submit is that of being interesting. If the book is not interesting to the reader, then in all but an infinitesimal number of cases it gives scant benefit to the reader. Of course any reader ought to cultivate his or her taste so that good books will appeal to it, and that trash won't. . . . Personally the books by which I have profited infinitely more than by any others have been those in which profit was a by-product of the pleasure; that is, I read them because I enjoyed them, because I liked reading them, and the profit came in as a part of the enjoyment.

The room for choice is so limitless that to my mind it seems absurd to try to make catalogues which shall be supposed to appeal to all the best thinkers. . . . It is all right for a man to amuse himself by composing a list of a hundred very good books. . . . But there is no such thing as a hundred books that are best for all men, or for the majority of men, or for one man at all times. . . . Milton is best for one mood and Pope for another.—From "THEODORE ROOSEVELT: An Autobiography." (New York: Scribner.)

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Architecture Tells Tales

HE REMEMBERED his first sight of Spain, and the illumination that that rapid impression had thrown on the whole race for him, over years.

He had been on a motor tour, and had gone in at Irún, after ten days spent in France—and after an early lunch at San Sebastián had driven straight on to Burgos. And he remembered still, clearly, the peculiar shock that that first aspect of Spain had given him, when the car had climbed by the great looped road up to the pass that leads out of the coastal country, and dropped, less far, to the high plain which stretches away to Vitoria and Miranda. It was most beautiful, this high bare land between low mountains, where the eye traveled for miles over the brownish uplands, set with the villages which crowned each small eminence like islands in a lake—though they were far apart, he had counted fourteen in sight at once. Beautiful independently of any graces of rich vegetation, grass or tree—a beauty of the very bones of the land, of shape and structure and line, grave and austere. But it was the villages themselves that had caused the surprise, the shock. James Milcom had long held a theory that nothing so gives away the inherent character of a nation as its architecture, and especially the architecture of its villages and little towns, built by simple people for daily use, unpretentious and unfaked. And he had come straight from France, where even in the smallest village the houses were built in rows, facing neatly on the tree-bordered street—orderly parts of a common whole, arranged in a disciplined unity. How different were these villages of Northern Spain! Strongly, even splendidly built of creamy or golden stone, the houses were set in no order at all; they faced all ways at once—to the back, to the corner of the next house, as irregular and haphazard as yellow bricks poured out of a sack—without attempt at paths or gardens, surrounded by a sea of mud, through which men and cattle alike plowed their way. And the churches! Each village had its church, set high in the midst; splendid buildings, these too, immensely lofty, reinforced with high narrow buttresses—but except for the east and west ends, without windows. No light! Milcom had gone on his way marveling, what could be the inner character of this people. And he had found, as time went on and he came again and again to Spain, loving it each time more, that the village architecture had spoken no more than the truth—that in the Spanish character there was a haughty and ferocious individualism which did not readily brook any aims but private ones, or at least insisted on carrying out public aims in its own way. And always there was also present that indestructible and defiant beauty in the very shape of the land, matching the dignified hauteur of the race.—From "Frontier Passage," by ANN BRIDGE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Many Colors Change in Autumn

"OCTOBER'S BRIGHT BLUE WEATHER" is the finest of the year throughout the temperate zone. It is made doubly beautiful by the autumn coloring which presents the most gorgeous display in the whole realm of nature. Most people believe that this beautiful show of color in the fall is caused by frost—yet this is only partly true. It is really due to the waning activity of the leaf, which results in a chemical change. Anything that tends to diminish the activity of the leaf may produce these characteristic colors—and cold is one of the conspicuous conditions. Drought will also bring about this change. The leaves of the black gum are among the first to turn red and this always occurs before frost.

Nearly all trees and shrubs have their own characteristic color, and this is so constant that it acts almost as an identification index. If I see bright yellow leaves in the woods near my home in the autumn, I can be pretty sure that they are birch, aspen, or tulip trees. The aspens have a delicate purple tint, and the viburnums and hobblebush are lavender or pale magenta. The oaks, of course, are red-brown, and the dogwoods and black gums flaunt a red banner. The leaves of the sugar maple turn reddish yellow, but the swamp maples have scarlet or crimson leaves. . . .

Some animals like the deer, the ptarmigan, the snowshoe rabbit, and the ermine, imitate the autumn foliage and change their color with the coming of fall. The change of color in deer from the bright yellow-red of summer to the russet-brown of autumn is, of course, a molt and not a change in the hair itself. It is a matter of protective coloration. The brown background of dead leaves and bushes makes it extremely difficult to see a deer if it is standing still. During the summer when the bucks are weakened by their growing antlers and the does are lying close with their fawns, the animals move about comparatively little. Then they are protected by the thick screen of leaves and bushes. But in the autumn they are continually on the move, and the leaves and the underbrush are gone. Nature comes to their rescue and gives them a coat that blends with the autumn scene.—From "This Amazing Planet," by ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS. (New York: Putnam.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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'THE WORLD WE WANT' SERIES
Wednesday, October 21, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Trimming the Navy Blues ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Do sailors look out-of-date in their middy blouses and silk neckerchiefs? Should the garb of America's seagoing fighters be modernized? Further, should something be done to cut down on the material needed for so many buttons and for the yards of cloth demanded for lapping and overlapping and for bell trousers — especially when John Civilian has even sacrificed his trouser cuffs to the war economy?

You can stir up a good argument on this subject anytime you broach it—especially if you're a landlubber like myself and there's a sailor in the house.

I wouldn't venture on this subject if it hadn't been urged upon me as a writer on consumer problems. Even then, I wouldn't have had the nerve had I not discovered that the 13-button front of the Navy blues and the flat top hat had already been criticized by Vice-Admiral C. S. Freeman, Commander of the Northwest Sea Frontier. To be fair, I must admit that his exposition, unearthed in Navy Department files, was written 10 years ago when he was a captain. He hasn't much time for such trivial subjects nowadays.

Bemoaning the sailor's bell-bottom trousers, "barn-door" trousers and unvisored cap, Admiral Freeman used such descriptive sentences as these:

"The present uniform will pass. It is a venerable relic. It dates from before wooden ships when sailors wore earrings and pigtails. It has had a glorious history but our men deserve to be garbed better than in this obsolete attire."

Sentamentalism Alleged

"It is veriest sentimentalism that holds on to the barn door trousers of a previous age and a peasant's or workman's jumper of the 17th century and before. . . .

"Words are scarcely adequate to express the multiplicity of defects of the bluecap—the flat cap. It appears as little appropriate for ordinary dress on the head of a modern man of war as would a golden crown on the head of a modern king and it is certainly much less comfortable."

Research at the Navy Department discloses these facts and misunderstandings about the enlisted man's uniform.

The bell-bottom trouser originated when sailors used to pull their pants legs up over their thighs to swab decks. At least that is the only reason an authority who went back to 1817 could find. A sailor could never get the present modified bell-shaped legs doubled back over his thighs, although they still consume an abnormal amount of cloth at a time when civilians are being made to cut off their trouser cuffs to save wool.

Flap-front trousers that fasten with 13 buttons are a hangover from the days when the blouse—correctly, a "jumper"—was worn inside. Fly-fronts have superseded the flap-front on whites and dungarees at the insistence of laundries but on the blues the combination of 13-button front and laced-up back still remains.

Many sailors have the impression that their black nerckerchief is a badge of mourning for Lord Nelson, famous British naval hero. Actually, Navy Department records show no such glamorous origin. Instead they trace the neckerchief back to the days when seagoing men wore braided pigtails stiff with grease. The neckerchief was used to keep their collars clean.

The jumper, Admiral Freeman traced back to the days when it was a mark of a peasant, or workman. The modern sailor is at least entitled to an up-to-date shirt with an opening in front instead of the over-head blouse, that has been aped by youngsters, both male and female.

Inviting Objections

Having delved to this extent into the Navy's archives we were properly warned that once sailors heard of our modernization campaign we would probably find ourselves in the midst of a hornets' nest.

Most gobs, we were reminded, are plenty proud of the uniform they wear and wouldn't have it changed in any detail. The "V" neck, they insist, is not outdated but 10 times more sensible than the choker-collars that most men are foolish enough to wear. Lacings in the rear of their trousers, they say, come in mighty handy when you've eaten more than your share of Navy grub. And as for bell-bottom trousers, they slip off easily if and when the order comes to abandon ship. The outsized collar on a seaman's jumper rolls up nicely under a sou'wester to keep the rain off a gob's neck during a storm at sea.

Even if it weren't for the costliness of changing uniforms in the middle of a war, the Navy Department probably wouldn't consider Admiral Freeman's suggestions at this time. Predominant opinion at the Department seems to be that the enlisted man is the one man in Uncle Sam's fighting forces who dresses suitably for his job.

As evidence that there is nothing wrong with their dress, sailors give the overwhelming argument that the girls like it.

Let a sailor disembark from his ship any place from Norfolk to Timbuktu and in no time at all, he has not one girl, but two or three hanging on each arm. Does that, Admiral Freeman, sound like a man with a uniform that is old-fashioned?

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

'The Battle Is Not Yours, but God's' ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

Opposite the Hall of Justice in Los Angeles, which houses the county jail, a little old-fashioned building bears this inscription on its cornerstone: "The battle is not yours, but God's."

Appropriateness has a perfect illustration in this circumstance.

Any one aware of liquor's insidious prominence as a cause of crime in this region needs just such comfort as the quoted words hold out.

It is not possible to watch the local press or talk with law enforcement officers without being constantly reminded that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose headquarters are in the little building above referred to, is not the only group keen to discover some means of meeting the liquor menace.

A Time When Arrests Dropped

Saloons were abolished in Los Angeles in April, 1918. March of that year had seen 1,564 arrests for intoxication; in April there were only 466. The figure stayed comparatively low throughout the first world war, but near the repeal of prohibition in 1933, it began to get very large and to keep getting larger. In 1941, Los Angeles arrested 53,204 persons on charges of intoxication. The figure keeps on mounting.

In 1937 Los Angeles made a notable study of liquor's relation to crime which is still pertinent. Under Don R. Sanson of the county probation department, and with Work Projects Administration assistance, 3,428 of the 62,598 arrested and booked on charges of violating State laws (but not including traffic violations) were studied. Of the cases studied as typical, 71 per cent were charged with drunkenness, 35 per cent had been arrested 5 times or more, 26 per cent had previously been arrested for felonies, and 37 per cent had been arrested at least once during the preceding year.

This court assistance project, as the survey was called, made the following observation: "The police have arrested, the jails have incarcerated and the courts have heard these same defendants again and again without appreciable benefit to them or society."

Since this situation persists, plus the added tragedies of liquor's part in causing traffic accidents and demoralizing servicemen, today hears this urgent question: What to do?

A public official widely respected and qualified to voice an opinion—and a man who does not consider himself an abstainer, at that—recently told this reporter that so far as he could see there is no other remedy but prohibition, with the possible legalizing of light wines and beers.

Course Through Punishment

On the other hand another responsible official argued that what is needed is consistent conviction by the courts of persons charged with felonies involving liquor. His opinion was that courts and prosecutors are not in sympathy with the heavy penalties that can be imposed for felonies, but he named a case where one man might have been kept from careening toward self-destruction had he been adequately penalized for four serious violations of the law. This man, whose sad case got much attention in the local press not far back, finally had his career ended when he killed four persons and injured six while driving to a liquor store in an intoxicated condition.

Intoxication is hard to prove. "We know," said a Los Angeles law enforcement official, "that about 30 per cent of motor accidents are due to drunken driving, but the records show only 5 per cent."

As against this contention that stricter enforcement would solve the problem, the W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles County (about 8,000 women strong) has lately come right out with the request that President Roosevelt ask for wartime prohibition. They want the sale of liquor to men in uniform prohibited anyway. And they have voiced their protest against the use of United States ships for carrying alcoholic beverages to nations needing food and war supplies.

To Change the Subject:

All Those Apples ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

"Wouldn't you like an apple brown-betty for dinner?" was Anna's respectful suggestion, as I flitted through the kitchen on my way to the garage. "There are all those apples that I've got put away down cellar, you know. Our own apples," she added with a note of pardonable pride.

I have a habit of taking that route of a hurried morning and, so to speak, tossing a hint of the menu for that day over my shoulder when I do not, out and out, leave an important portion of it to Anna's reliable discretion. And she never fails me. So, carefree as to household concerns, I backed out the car and drove blithely away. As I moved along docilely at the prescribed rate of 30 miles an hour, some words kept pace with the car's rhythm: "Our own, you know. Our own apples."

Yes, on either side of our terrace where, only three short autumns ago, there were no apple trees or trees of any other sort, now stood two sturdy little trees which had yielded us our own crop of apples. Perhaps I hadn't properly realized my good fortune and rejoiced as I might have done.

Sure Enough, They're McIntoshes

To be sure, I had strolled about our garden countless times and looked up at those gleaming red balls hanging on the trees. At first—I confess it—I did not know what variety they were; and so many people asked me innocently that I made it my prompt business to find out. So I could answer: "They're McIntoshes," and greet the visitors' nods of approval. We had, it seemed, transplanted trees of the right sort.

Last autumn, they bore possibly a half-dozen apples each; and these we welcomed boisterously, with laughter and approval. But this autumn we had our own apple crop, positively a crop. And we may not have been grateful enough. Or else we would have stood and looked up at those rosy blobs against an indigo sky, blinking into the sunshine and counting. Our own apple crop. With now the best and largest tucked away in the dark cellar, waiting to be eaten. Of course, we would have apple brown-betty for dinner.

When Sunday came around, too, there was roast duck which demanded of course its accompanying apple sauce. Made from our own apples, if you will believe it. Never have we enjoyed a dinner more. It was as though we had only just awakened to our most conspicuous blessing. A good thing we did it before too late.

A Sunday Night Ceremony

But possibly the most satisfaction we had from our apples came one Sunday evening, with Anna absent and supper in the kitchen. Then two apples were pared, not too skillfully perhaps, but pared; divided into little white and juicy sections, too, before being eaten. We ate slowly, savoring our good fortune, approving the tart flavor—and remembering.

Remembering Father, who liked apples better than any man we had known. Of a winter evening, just before bed-time, he would disappear into the kitchen and return presently with two or three apples, a blue pottery plate, and a sharp knife. Then, sitting down in his own chair beside the fire, he would dexterously pare those apples into the neat segments which we had lately tried to imitate, and hand them out to the family. Always he balanced that blue plate between his knees; never once had it slipped nor did his hands falter which were as clever with paring apples as with carving a duck.

To us, apples bring inescapably that recollection of Father. Such a happy, such a wholesome recollection. How much he would enjoy paring our own apples if only he were close at hand. "Go down again and bring up more apples," I said to Anna next morning. "We'll have all the apple puddings and pies and turnovers we can think of. How long will those apples last?"

Whyte on the Future of the Small Nations

Small Nations in an Ordered World

Eighteenth of 30 Articles

In a democracy, there is justice for big man and small. If democracy is to be writ large after the war, and projected onto the international scene, there must be justice for small nation equal to that of large. The problem is herewith discussed at first hand by the member of the British Government who is charged with planning for smaller nations in the postwar world.

By Sir Frederick Whyte

The future of the Little Nations in Europe is in suspense. There are 14 of them, from Portugal in the West, to Poland in the East. Eight of them are helpless prizes of war in the merciless grip of Nazi power; four of them are in varying equivocal relation to the Axis, ranging from the open accomplice to the uneasy and compulsory co-operator; and only two remain effectively neutral, though deeply beset by difficulty and danger. And, at any moment, at least one of these powers—Sweden—may be swept into the conflict through no fault or will of its own.

Thus the predicament of the Small Powers in a world where the Great Powers are at war is desperate; and since they have been thrust into it twice in one generation they have a special concern to know whether there can be an ordered world in which they can live in their own free way.

There are some who say that the star of the Little Nations has set, never to rise again.

The Nazi doctrine and purpose is too well-known to need to be restated here; for in Hitler's conception, all his small neighbors—but one—are already firmly incorporated in the Reich.

But outside the Axis, there are political observers, priding themselves on their own realism, who maintain that these "fragmentary sovereignties" are out of date and that the whole trend of the modern world presses toward the formation of big consolidations of economic and political power under centralized control. Extremists of this school waste no tears on the fate of the smaller peoples "rightly struggling to be free," but theirs is a short-sighted political realism which cannot be shared by the democracies in their war of liberation.

There is a sense, however, in which this doctrine is merely the truth wrongly stated. First, let me say frankly where I stand. In common with all those who hope to be accepted as "good Europeans," I believe the world owes so much to the men of the Little Nations that we cannot afford to lose what they still have to give. The historic service to their own people and to mankind which we salute in the names of Venizelos and Masaryk is our possession just as much as it is the precious heritage of Greece and Czechoslovakia. Therefore, whatever happens, we reject any solution which would submerge the Little Nations.

But, that is merely the negative prologue to the epic of postwar revival. There must be a positive sequel, a constructive approach to the task of designing order out of disorder. As I have had the instructive privilege of seeing and hearing my fellow-Europeans from all parts of our continent, appraising their own position and arguing for and against various plans for the future, I think I can give the readers of The Christian Science Monitor a first appreciation of the postwar prospect.

It is, of course, my own interpretation in which no one else is committed; but arises from a long series of private discussions in London which have provided that our guests-in-exile from their European homes not only are valiantly fighting in the line of battle, but are devoting themselves to the study of reconstruction, domestic and international. They study the past, as they look into the future.

Now, World War I demonstrated to the Little Nations that the balance of power did not, and could not, make them secure. And if the balance were displaced by the hegemony of any one continental Great Power, their plight would be even worse. Therefore, it is not surprising that they supported the new world order, in the League of Nations. As far as lay in their power, they were resolved to make collective security both truly collective and effectively secure. In the course of this endeavor the names of some of their statesmen became household words in Europe, proving once more that the small community can breed big men.

Thus, their belief in the international principles of the Covenant is beyond doubt. But their experience of Geneva, between the two wars, proved that there was not in fact a collective mind to employ the collective instrument. Europe had not made itself anew in a true great society; and the Great Power complex still prevailed.

Two other facts impressed the Little Nations. They saw that this collective security had failed really to "collect" three of the Great Powers, Germany, the Soviet Union and, of course, the United States. And they could not fail to observe the disabling consequences. But, and this is the second fact, they believed that even an incomplete League, could have performed its task much more effectively, if the two chief powers in it had co-operated in a genuinely European spirit. They trace the weakness of the League to the halting character of Franco-British co-operation.

It is necessary thus to set the present problem in the light of the past in order to appreciate the state of mind in which the Little Nations approach the future. I will not say that their mood is disillusionment; but, once bitten, twice shy, and they move today with a caution that did not restrain them 20 years ago. As we are all in the same glass house, no one can throw stones at them. They are apprehensive lest, in trying to carry out an ambitious plan of general scope, i. e., like the League, they court failure once more.

Therefore, their first aim is to do what lies nearest to hand. They wish to undertake those things that seem to be within their own power, by combination among themselves. And, with respect to all larger programs of co-operation for security, they are convinced that the initiative must be in the hands of the Greater Powers, for without the effective and continuous leadership of Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, no system can either begin or survive.

This does not mean that their attitude is either purely selfish or merely parochial, for they are convinced that a general system is required. But, taught by experience, they await proof of the good intentions of their greater partners in victory.

But before we go further, we must distinguish between the nations whom we call "little"; for they differ greatly. They fall into two categories on the map: those who live in the West and the North and those who live in the center, the East and the Southeast.

This geographical separation signalizes also a difference in character and national interest.

The northern-western group are countries with a standard of living as high as any in Europe, with a rich culture, with substantial oversea interests and with a relatively balanced economic condition. They are all democracies with a proud record of social and artistic achievement.

The other group present, within themselves, greater variety. But, broadly speaking, they are peasant communities, living on their native soil, poorer, less balanced, less substantial in economic marrow and sinew than their northwestern counterpart. Their national existence as sovereign states is of recent date; and consequently they have internal problems to solve which do not embarrass the other group.

In the Balkans, especially, they have inherited from ages of Ottoman misrule a legacy of poverty and neglect which has hampered their progress. Moreover, the exaggerated nationalism born of their dauntless struggle for freedom has too often poisoned their relations with one another. It is all the more significant that they

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

Ewing Galloway

In Prague: The Czechs Look to Wilson's Idealism

As a symbol of what Wilson's idealism meant to the small nations of Europe, the Czechs dedicated this monument in their capital city to the man whose words are inscribed on the stone: "The world must be made safe for democracy."

Small Nations: Shall They Fall Into German Orbit Again?

Continued from Page Above, Col. 5

are now determined to bury past feuds and to show the world that they have a common purpose.

I am glad to think that it will not be long before the proof of their pursuit of this common aim will be shown to the world. Some part of that proof already has been given in the proposals of federation discussed between the Greeks and the Yugoslavs, and between the Poles and the Czechoslovaks, but there is more to come. And when the new proof is shown, the world will know that, not only in the political field, but over the whole range of human welfare, these peoples seek to co-operate for their common good.

Meanwhile, the proposal to federate is made, not merely because it is fashionable political doctrine, but because the lesser nations (especially in Eastern Europe) are convinced that there is little chance of the whole continent becoming anything like the United States of Europe unless they, themselves, show that they can get together and stay together.

They know how often their local feuds have disturbed the peace of Europe and arrested their own progress; and they wish to rid themselves of the old accusation that they are the seedbed of European disorder. They are convinced that if they can organize federal institutions for themselves, they will have foiled the game of the great malefactors who hitherto have found it only too easy to exploit their differences.

Two Laudable Motives

Thus they have two equally laudable motives today: one, which impels them to co-operate for their own local welfare; the other, which prompts them thus to make an indispensable contribution to the pacification of Europe.

There are, of course, complications and one is tempted to haul them out just to see what they are. But I doubt whether any good purpose is served by drawing public attention to the formidable obstacles which lie in the path of federation, either in the Valley of the Danube or in the Balkans. It is the course of better wisdom to encourage those who are now laying the foundations of mutual action in the social and economic field, and to hope that the fulfillment of a program of popular liberation and progress for all nations from Danzig to Cape Matapan will ease their political relations and make their political problems less intractable.

The point of departure is liberation. Without the complete victory of the United Nations, which will set free the oppressed, the day of progress never will dawn.

Therefore, the first desire of all the Little Nations is our victory, much more ardently desired by men and women in occupied territory even than by their more fortunate brethren who have escaped. But the very moment of victory and liberation will bring with it the first difficult task of making contact with really representative forces in the liberated country.

The importance of this is clear when we realize that the liberating armies of the United Nations will bring food to starving peoples; and, in such circumstances, he who has food to distribute has one of the instruments of political power in his hand. The agency by which the people are fed cannot well be the newly arrived army of liberation; it must, in large measure, be some native local authority.

Now, in some cases, we shall know where to find the right local authority; for the contact between the exiled leaders and their own popular movement never has been broken. Instead, it is one of the miracles of this unique war that the "underground post" still maintains an unbroken service between occupied territory and the outside world.

Veil of Silence

In these cases, there may be no problem; but in others where the veil of silence hangs between us and the oppressed nations, we do not know what is happening. And it may well prove that new national leaders will have arisen, in the absence of the exiles, and that the authority of those whom we now call "Provisional Governments" will have passed away. In wide regions there may be independent disorder due to privation, to local uprisings against the Nazis and in such movements men "who knew not Joseph" will claim to be the true representatives.

No general rule can be laid down to meet this predicament which will arise in many forms and in many places. It is a problem which will confront the Allied military authority, as each frontier is crossed; and upon its wise handling may depend the future pacification of those very regions where the establishment of a stable post-war regime is both most necessary and most difficult.

On this I have one pertinent comment. If the exiled leaders now engaged in designing a program of economic and social progress for their oppressed peoples at home can "get it over" to them, by the radio and by other means; if they can then re-establish the contact now broken; and if they can tell their people (both now and when the "cease fire" sounds) that this hopeful and constructive alternative to Nazi tyranny is their own message brought with the assurances of Allied support, the problem may be solved.

Now, it was said above that the Little Nations await proof of good intentions of the Great Powers in reconstruction which will follow victory.

This seems to mean three things:

1. That a new system of collective security rests in their view, on the policy of the Great Powers and that the Little Nations come in as sustaining co-operators, not as initiators.

2. That, if and when a local federation comes into being, its final security requires the general framework of a European system which, as just said, is the responsibility of the Great Powers.

3. That, even in those matters of immediate common concern on which the Little Nations are making promising plans (in a general design to raise the condition of their peoples by combined action) success will depend once more on the real co-operation of the Great Powers, especially in the economic field of tarriff policy, development of communications by land, sea and air, and investment of capital.

Not a Vicious Circle

This looks as if the Little Nations were passing the buck to the Great only to have it passed back again. On the final sense of the matter, the Little Nations do pass the buck to the Great Powers because they must. But this is not a vicious circle which ends where it began. The Little Nations are not folding their hands in an attitude of resigned expectation.

They are, in fact, doing their share already in making plans; but, whether those plans are political or economic, they inevitably are conditioned by factors which they themselves cannot control. Not only is this the case in the Czecho-Polish federation plan which must be influenced largely by the policy of the Soviet Union, but it is even more the case in all plans of Balkan economic co-operation which literally stand or fall by the attitude of Great Britain and the United States.

At this point we must recall again the difference between Scandinavia and the Low Countries, on the one hand, and Central Europe and the Balkans on the other.

The distinction between them can be seen by comparing Holland with Yugoslavia. Both will say that they would like to see a sound and healthy European system established after the war, but from that point of agreement their courses tend to diverge.

The average citizen of the Netherlands will say that the interests of his country after victory are likely to be the same as those of the English-speaking world. The kingdom of Queen Wilhelmina is a democratic community, with a high standard of personal and public life, and with commercial, maritime and overseas interests of the same kind as the British. If, therefore, the postwar world is congenial to the ideals and interests of the British Commonwealth and the United States, it will suit Holland, too. And if Anglo-American statesmanship prescribes a federation of the Atlantic Nations as the magnetic center of an ordered world, the Dutch will welcome such proof of constructive purpose.

Support Atlantic Charter

Other members of the northern group of Little Nations are likely to take the same course with private interpretations of their own in each case, but broadly accepting the Atlantic Charter and pinning their faith to Article Seven on the Anglo-American lend-lease agreement which promises "the betterment of world-wide economic relations . . . the expansion of trade . . . and removal or reduction of trade barriers."

By contrast, Central and Southwestern Europe puts in a different plea. The Little Nations in this immense region, numbering more than 80,000,000 persons, come into the European picture from a background of history and experience which is contrasted sharply with that of the northern group.

They do, indeed, welcome the Atlantic Charter and the principles of the lend-lease agreement; but they are driven to interpret both documents in the light of their political and economic conditions before the war. They have a long leeway of internal development to make up, and they will make greater claims on international assistance over a long term of years than those of Norway, Denmark, or Holland.

And, in making them, they will emphasize, not only the urgent necessity of raising their own standard of living by far-reaching remedial measures of agrarian improvement, health, and communications, but the equal urgency of consistent support from the Great Powers to save them from falling once more into the clutches of Germany.

Hitherto, Germany has been the principal, if not the sole, purchaser of their products, dictating the price paid for them and the commodities to be taken in exchange. Thus they have been drawn, willy nilly, into the German orbit. Economic power has engendered political domination culminating in German occupation of the whole area in war.

With this experience fresh in their minds, the oppressed nations who live between the Bohemian Forest and the Black Sea are preparing to combine in political federations of their own and to work out their own economic salvation in programs of co-operative improvement; but they are more deeply conscious even than the northern peoples are of their dependence on the good will and economic backing of the Great Powers.

Where Holland will say that a new order which satisfies Canada will satisfy it; the Greeks and the Yugoslavs, the Czechs, Poles, and Rumanians — the Bulgarians and the Magyars, too! — will say that their future is not so providentially linked with the Anglo-American future as that of Belgium, Holland, or Norway, unless Britain and America choose that it shall be so linked.

They seek our support because we are the presumed victors in the war, and because they need active help from the outside: but they found their pleas not on their own interest alone, but on ours as well.

They maintain that, whatever may be done to render Germany harmless as an aggressor by disarming it, nothing on earth can prevent it in future years from recovering its economic strength. They predict that, if their countries are left without our help, they must fall into the German orbit once more; and they maintain that their renewed economic subjection will spell German mastery once more.

In their conviction, this would mean not only the final suppression of liberty in the nations immediately concerned, but insecurity for all, including the Great Powers themselves.

These are parts of this thesis which are open to argument, but its main purpose is clear and true. Without adopting the whole plea as valid, we are bound to consider it as an authentic interpretation of the Atlantic Charter by some of our partners in the war.

Its implications are obvious. Britain and America are here invited to make new contacts, both economic and political, with a great region of Europe which has substantial potentialities of growth. Being more explicit in what they require of us than the northern nations are, these Eastern Europeans invite us—both Britain and America—to make a constructive new departure. There are strong reasons—moral, political, and material—why we should lend them our ear.

A Mozart Song Program—Films in Prospect for Boston Screens

Carlotta Franzel Is Heard In Jordan Hall Debut Recital

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Singing masters of today are certainly keeping alive the old Italian style and method, by evidence of the work of Carlotta Franzel, soprano, who appeared with Frank La Forge as her accompanist in Jordan Hall last evening. No severer test of the matter could be applied, indeed, than an hour and a half performance of arias from the operas of Mozart, taking in every problem of execution and interpretation that a high voice can be expected to meet.

Fairly enough said, song is a single art and a soprano ought to be able to present any piece of music that lies conveniently within her range; but still, there have been few women who mastered all types of tune equally well, and very few in modern times pretend to command the whole thing.

We have sopranos who go high and who are agile of voice; we have sopranos reasonably high and adaptable to more or less sentimental expression, and we have sopranos going high enough and going low with force and fervor. Ordinarily they are contented if they can distinguish themselves in their particular line. Just the same it is entirely without objection if a young artist, like Miss Franzel, presumes for entertainment's sake to give an exhibition covering the three grand divisions of light, lyric, and dramatic.

To repeat, an exhibition; for in such view only should Miss Franzel be considered. She belongs, really, in the middle classification, and whatever she does outside of that should be judged by not too exacting standards. She came out to attempt a Mozart concert, and the particular question is how she made her listeners enjoy the composer.

She doubtless gave the most startling pleasure in her study of the aria of the extreme notes which conveys the imprecation of the Queen of the Night, "Gli angui d'inferno," from "The Magic Flute." The top tones were interesting because they were realized in a manner perfectly effortless, and yet they had a whistling, falsetto-like quality which could hardly be called the classic article. Of scarcely inferior success was the rendering of Pamina's aria, "Ah, lo so," from the same opera. Justly to observe, the something magical which inheres in the music of the piece is what the singer caught hold of with success.

Most suitable to Miss Franzel's voice of all the arias she offered were the "Con vezzi e con lusinghe" and the "Ah! che amando," from "The Seraglio." Next to them, the laments of the page, "Vio che sapete," and "Non so più," from "The Marriage of Figaro." Good as a vocal exercise was the "Non mi dir," Donna Anna's scene from "Don Giovanni"; but how many sopranos in a generation are equal to it? Arias of Zerlina from that opera agreeably opened the program, and the concert aria, "Mia speranza adorata" (K. 416), of strangely nineteenth-century sounding recitative, concluded it.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excerpts from Franz Lehár's operetta, "The Merry Widow," will be presented on "Great Moments in Music" with Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; and Robert Weede, baritone; CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Frances E. Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage-Hour Public Contracts Division, U. S. Department of Labor, will discuss the President's Executive Order entitled "Regulations Relating to Overtime Wage Compensation," National Radio Forum, BLUE-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

Red Norvo, xylophonist, is guest of "Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street." Paul Lavalle conducts the orchestra in the premiere performance of his own composition, "Whippoorwill," BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Billie Burke will be Eddie Cantor's guest, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Lionel Barrymore, as "Mayor of the Town," will devote his attention tonight to the annual nationwide community chest and war chest drive, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

On the Stage

"Angel Street," melodrama which is in the midst of a long run in New York, is to be brought to Boston by a traveling company and is scheduled to arrive at the Plymouth on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4. Ernest Cossart, Byron McGrath, Lynn Phillips, and Daisy Belmore are among those announced for the cast.

A third week is announced at the Shubert for "Priorities of 1942," starting Monday.

Eileen Darby

Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, and Jack Smart

In S. N. Behrman's comedy, "The Pirate," coming Monday to the Colonial in Boston.

Lunt and 'The Pirate'

Although there is little resemblance, in fact practically none, between Lunt and Fontanne's streamlined and polished production of "The Pirate" that comes to the Colonial Theater Monday night, and an earlier play having the same title, actually there is a connection. Alfred Lunt, who participated in the earlier version as well as the current one, provides the link between the two.

Twenty-five years ago—in August, 1917, to be precise—Mr. Lunt was appearing at the Pabst Theater in Milwaukee with a stock company presenting a comedy called "The Pirate," written by Ludwig Fulda, a prominent German-Jewish playwright of the period.

"The Pirate," as Mr. Lunt recalls now, was not exceptionally spectacular or promising, and the Milwaukee performances were the only ones ever given in this country. The play, however, did have an amusing idea, and Lunt never forgot it. Along in 1927 he told the story of the play to Noel Coward with the hope that Coward would prepare a new work based on the same idea. But Mr. Coward was occupied with other matters. So was Robert Sherwood, whom Mr. Lunt approached a few years later with the same proposal.

In George Gershwin, Mr. Lunt found his first sympathetic listener, and a musical comedy based on "The Pirate" seemed assured, when the composer passed on a few years ago and the project was abandoned.

Then the Lunts were busy with a series of productions that culminated in 1941 with the closing on the road of Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night." The theme of that play as theatergoers will recall was concerned with the Russo-Finnish war that started in late 1939. When Finland some time later became an active ally of the Axis, Mr. Sherwood and the Lunts, who starred in the play, felt that the time had arrived to bring to a halt the travels of "There Shall Be No Night."

No sooner had the Sherwood play closed than Mr. Lunt again began to think of "The Pirate." This time he told the story of the play to S. N. Behrman, who had previously provided "Amphitryon 38" for Mr. Lunt and Miss Fontanne, and who had more recently written "No Time for Comedy" for Katharine Cornell.

Behrman shared Lunt's enthusiasm for Fulda's idea in "The Pirate." He went to work last December and emerged from retirement some seven months later with a new play based on the original idea.

The production of "The Pirate" that comes to the Colonial is an extravaganza, whereas the Milwaukee version of 1917 was a straight comedy. Not only has music been added but there is a Negro chorus of singers and dancers. The locale of the play has been changed, and the dialogue, originally in verse, is now in prose. The chief similarity between the two seems to be that Mr. Lunt retains the role that he played in Milwaukee 25 years ago.

Ginger Rogers, whose first Paramount picture was "The Major and the Minor," will cut short her vacation at her Oregon ranch and return to Paramount's Hollywood studio to start dance and song rehearsals for "Lady in the Dark." A rehearsal period of several weeks is deemed necessary by Miss Rogers as she has not made a musical demanding much singing and dancing since "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" in January, 1940.

'Bambi' at Keith's Today; Rooney for State-Orpheum

Walt Disney's new feature film, "Bambi," deriving from Feliz Salten's novel of the same name, comes to the Keith Memorial today as the principal item in a double bill which includes "Meet the Stewarts" as the second feature. On the same program will be "Private Smith of the U. S. A.," the first issue in a new series of shorts which will bear the name of "This Is America."

"Bambi," as everyone must be aware by now, tells the story of a young deer and his life in the forest. The film has been photographed in Technicolor, music has been provided to accompany imaginative passages, and voices have been supplied for the forest characters.

"Meet the Stewarts" is a comedy in which William Holden and Frances Dee play the principal parts.

Mickey Rooney at Eton

At the State and Orpheum starting Thursday the feature film will be "A Yank at Eton," with Mickey Rooney to play the part of an American boy who was sent to school in England and did not care for his strange surroundings until he began to understand the English. Freddie Bartholomew heads a supporting cast which includes Edmund Gwenn, Ian Hunter, Tina Thayer, Marta Linden, Juanita Quigley, and Alan Mowbray. Norman Taurog directed.

"Sabotage Squad," the other feature on the program, is a melodrama about a gambler who becomes involved with a gang of saboteurs and helps to upset their plans. Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris, Eddie Norris, and Sidney Blackmer are in the cast.

Dance Film Festival

Beginning Friday, a Dance Film Festival is scheduled for the Fine Arts Theater. The program will include classic, folk, and variety dances. Both the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and the Ballet of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow will be represented. Among the dancers to be seen will be Leonide Massine, Frederic Franklin, André Eglevsky, Mlada Mladova, Nathalie Krassovska, Igor Youskevitch, Tamara Toumanova, and Alexandra Danilova of the Monte Carlo group; Ulanova and Lepeshinskaya of the Moscow ballet; Carmen Amaya, Josephine Baker, and Steffi Duna. To complete the program there will be "Joie de Vivre," by the French artist, Gross.

'The Glass Key'

Beginning Thursday the principal feature at the Paramount and Fenway will be "The Glass Key," a hard-boiled melodrama with Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, and Veronica Lake to play the principal roles. The story is by Dashiell Hammett. William Bendix has one of the supporting roles. Stuart Heisler directed.

"Pierre of the Plains," the companion feature, tells the adventures of a French Canadian trapper and guide in the Canadian northwest. John Carroll, Ruth Hussey, and Bruce Cabot are the principal players.

'Desperate Journey'

A second week is scheduled at the Metropolitan for "Desperate Journey," war melodrama about the escape from Germany of the crew of an RAF bomber forced down in enemy territory. Errol Flynn and Ronald Reagan are costarred. A second week is scheduled too for "Just Off Broadway," the co-feature, in which Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver play the principal parts.

At RKO-Boston

"Big Street," starring Lucille Ball and Henry Fonda, will be the feature film at the RKO Boston beginning Friday. On the stage will be Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe revue, "Mrs. Astor's Pet Horse."

Yankee Doodle Dandy'

At the Esquire "Yankee Doodle Dandy," with James Cagney playing the part of James M. Cohan in a musical biography, is being held for a third week.

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include "Mr. and Mrs. Blabbermouth," "Information Please," with Russel Crouse as guest, "Our Last Frontier—Alaska," "Around a Stove in a Country Store," "Life at a Dude Ranch," "Florida's Marine Studio," 20 minutes with Hollywood stars and starlets, two color cartoons, Harry Langdon comedy, 15 minutes of football, and newsreels.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Pardon My Sarong," with Abbott and Costello, Virginia Bruce, and Robert Paige; and "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," with Preston Foster and Brenda Joyce.

Paramount has purchased "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," an original screen story by Aleen Leslie, and will film it soon with Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith, and Diana Lynn in the principal roles. John Litel and Olive Blakeney will appear as Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich.

Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney

In "A Yank at Eton," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

News of the Screen

Walter Pidgeon will be starred in "Bataan Patrol" in the part of a sergeant who leads 19 men, representing various branches of the service, through heroic deeds in the attack on the peninsula. Based on an original story by Robert D. Andrews, it will be produced for M-G-M by Irving Starr.

Frank Tuttle, who directed "This Gun for Hire" and "Lucky Jordan," will direct Bob Hope's air raid warden sequence for "Star Spangled Rhythm." Marion Martin and William Bendix will appear with Mr. Hope in the sequence.

Helena Kuo, Chinese journalist and author of "I've Come a Long Way," will make her motion picture debut in one of the principal roles in Paramount's production, "China." Richard Blumenthal, associate producer of the film was seeking a Chinese actress to play the role when he saw a picture of Miss Kuo in Vogue shortly after her two visits to the White House as a guest of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Paramount's New York office arranged a screen test and signed her for the role. Miss Kuo besides oeing the author of two books, is a special writer for the London Daily Mail and has been a lecturer in England and America since Japan's invasion of China. Loretta Young, Alan Ladd, and William Bendix will star in the film and John Farrow will direct.

Joan Crawford and Fred MacMurray will star in "Above Suspicion," which tells of a college professor and his wife who interrupt their honeymoon in Europe to serve their Government in counteracting a Nazi intrigue. Based on the novel by Helen MacInness, it will be directed by Richard Thorpe and produced for M-G-M by Victor Saville. Miss Crawford's next pictures will be "Reunion" and "Women in Uniform."

Joan Leslie, who has the leading feminine role in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," will be seen in a dance number in Warners' musical, "Thank Your Lucky Stars." Dinah Shore is now filming the first scenes of the picture. Eddie Cantor and practically all the stars on the Warner roster will be seen in the film.

Frank Morgan, Ruth Hussey, and Richard Carlson will have important parts in "Mr. Justice Goes Hunting," the story of a Washington jurist and his adventures while trying to take a vacation. Roy Rowland will direct.

Louis Grueberg has been engaged to write the score of Columbia's film, "Commandos Strike at Dawn."

Romberg at Boston Garden

Sigmund Romberg, composer of "The Student Prince," "Desert Song," "New Moon" and "Blossom Time," will appear at the Boston Garden Saturday night in a musical program entitled "An Evening With Sigmund Romberg."

The program will run approximately three hours and will include the music of many other popular and classic composers. In the latter half of the program Mr. Romberg at the piano will offer some 16 selections of his own.

A 40-piece orchestra will be conducted by him. Soloists will include Marie Nash, Gene Harvey, Grace Pavini, and Garfield Swift.

© Vitagraph

Scene From 'Yankee Doodle Dandy' at the Esquire

James Cagney is to be seen imitating one of George M. Cohan's dance steps. In the left foreground is Jeanne Cagney and, right foreground, Joan Leslie.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN — LITTLE CAESAR

TREMONT — Nothing But Truth Under Two Flags — RONALD COLMAN

NORMANDIE — Hi, Neighbor — Ronald Reagan — TWO PROVEN PICTURES

BIJOU — Scooter Girl — P. Goddard - R. Milland — REAP THE WILD WIND

SQUARE MYS. 1000 — Gladiators & Cosmetics — Wild Goose Calling — TWO PROVEN PICTURES

UPHAMS TAL. 6000 — Fighting Free French Always in My Heart — TWO PROVEN PICTURES

ESQUIRE — OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL — JAMES CAGNEY as Geo. M. Cohan in YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Errol FLYNN • Ronald REAGAN — "Desperate Journey" — Plus "Just Off Broadway"

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY — NOW — Humphrey BOGART • Mary ASTOR — "ACROSS THE PACIFIC" — Plus "I Live On Danger"

SOUTH STATION — MARCH of TIME "The Fighting French" — HITLER'S 5TH COLUMN • U.S. NAVY RECRUITING INFO. PLEASE • POLO PONIES • LEON ERROL

BOSTON

TICKETS at SYMPHONY HALL

RACHMANINOFF — THIS SUN. AFT.—Secure tickets today

COSSACKS — SUN. AFT., NOV. 8

OPERA — Tickets at Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., & Jordan Hall — Phila. Opera • English—OPERA HOUSE

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR • LAST 6 TIMES—MAT. TODAY — LIFE WITH FATHER — made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE — PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE — Evgs: $1.10 to $2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 85c-$2.20 — NEXT MON. MAIL ORDERS NOW SEATS TOMORROW — MAX GORDON presents "JUNIOR MISS" — A New Comedy by JEROME CHODOROV and JOSEPH FIELDS — Authors of The Hilarious "MY SISTER EILEEN" — BASED ON THE "NEW YORKER" STORIES by SALLY BENSON — Directed by MOSS HART — EVES 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL — LAST 6 TIMES • EVES. 8:30 Mats. TOM'W SAT. — The THEATRE GUILD presents MR. SYCAMORE — A New Comedy by KETTI FRINGS — Based on a story by Robert Ayre — WITH LILLIAN GISH, STUART ERWIN, CLAIBORNE FOSTER — NEXT WEEK—MATS. THURS. SAT. — SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW — PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present ALFRED LUNT · LYNN FONTANNE — S. N. Behrman's Extravaganza "THE PIRATE"

MAJESTIC • LAST WEEK! — Boston Comic Opera Co. in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS — LAST DAY "GONDOLIERS" — MATINEE TODAY—TONIGHT 8:30 — OPENS TOM'W EVE. "PATIENCE" — SEATS NOW ON SALE — EVES., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. WED. MATS.: 55c, 85c, $1.10; SAT. MATS.: 85c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — REVIEW — TODAY ONLY — Wendy Hiller—Rex Harrison — "MAJOR BARBARA" — The March of Time—The Fighting French — Thurs.: Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari, "THE MAGNIFICENT DOPE"; Eddie Bracken, "Sweater Girl."

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE — GRANADA — MALDEN 7654 — Oct. 22 to Oct. 28 — Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m. — "PARDON MY SARONG" with Abbott & Costello — "LITTLE TOKYO, U. S. A." — Preston Foster and Brenda Joyce

BOSTON CONCERTS

IN PERSON — Sigmund Romberg — THE MAN WHO WROTE THE SONGS YOU LOVE — Composer of THE STUDENT PRINCE • THE DESERT SONG and his NEW MOON • MAYTIME • Etc. — 50 ARTISTS CONCERT ORCHESTRA 50 ARTISTS — 1 NITE ONLY—SAT., OCT. 24 — Adm. 55c—Res. $1.10-$1.65-$2.20. Tax Incl. — BOSTON GARDEN

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib. — ANGEL STREET — With VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 — Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40, 55c to $2.20 — Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30 — Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40 — "Delightful. The comedy is electric with excitement and amusement."—Barnes, Her. Trib. — BROCK PEMBERTON presents JANIE — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256 — Evgs. Exc. Mon. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M. — 200 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — With A. H. VAN BUREN & ELAINE IVANS — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. — 500 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

• Today to Friday, Oct. 21 to 23. • — PLAZA 58th St. at MADISON — DIANA BARRYMORE, RAY MILLAND, FRANCIS LEDERER, ROBERT CUMMINGS — Between us Girls — 47 to 5, 3:45 — 5:45, 7:45, 9:45 P.M.

Sonja HENIE · John PAYNE — in "ICELAND" — ★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★ — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Doors Open 10 A.M.

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinee Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performance 8:30.

Plymouth—"Guest in the House," by Hagar Wilde and Dale Punson. Starring Nancy Kelly. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Life With Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Mr. Sycamore," by Ketti Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—"The Gondoliers," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. R. H. Burnside, director. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Penny Wise," by Jean Ferguson. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sweater Girl," 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 8. "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:15.

Exeter—"Not a Lady's Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "March of Time," 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie, 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:05. Short subjects.

Fenway—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:30. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Forgotten Village," Burgess Meredith. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:50, 9:55. "Alive in the Deep," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10. "California Junior Symphony," 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—"Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 9:50 a. m., 12:31, 3:48, 6:56, 9:33. "Bambi," in Technicolor. 11:13 a. m., 2:06, 5, 7:54, 10:48.

Kenmore—"Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo, Melvyn Douglas. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. "Alma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Modern—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

Normandie—"Girls on Probation." 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:15, 10:30. "Hi, Neighbor." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Yellow Caesar, Kaltenborn." "Tex McCreary," "Salvage," "Song of Victory," cartoons latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

Paramount—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:40, 10:30. Stage Show: 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Scollay—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

South Station Theater — "The Fighting French," "Divide and Conquer," "Information, Please," "Training Polo Ponies in Argentina," "The U. S. Navy," "Excursions in Science," cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "The World at War," 11:48 a. m., 2:48, 5:48, 8:48.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Fighting French," "Kate Smith," "Information, Please," "La Cucuracha," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Johnny Apollo," Dorothy Lamour, Tyrone Power. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:56, 8:45. "Submarine Raider," Marguerite Chapman, John Howard. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:30, 10:20.

Tremont—"Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman. 9 a. m., 12:15, 4:06, 8:05. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 10:50 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 10:05.

Uptown—"Dr. Broadway," J. Carroll Naish. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:15, 5:50, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Cecilia Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 1:45, 5.
Allston: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 1:45, 5.
Regent: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. "Fantasia." 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 3:56, 6:07, 9:57. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2:11, 5:12, 8:12.
Coolidge Corner: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. "Battle of Midway," 3:25, 5:30, 8:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 2, 8.
University: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison. 2:30, 5:45, 8:55. "March of Time—The Fighting French." 3:05, 5:15, 8:30.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. 2, 7.
Strand: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:14, 9:14. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:20, 9:20. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.
Upham's Corner: "Roxy Hart," Ginger Rogers, George Montgomery. 1:45, 4:50, 8. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. 3:34, 9:37. "Mokey," Dan Dailey. 2, 8:03.

Park: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. "March of Time." 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.
Hyde Park: "Gentlemen After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3, 8:45. Selected Short Subjects.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Blue, White and Perfect." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3, 8:10, 9:20. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 7.
Malden Square: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
Mystic: "World at War." 2:15, 8:30. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. 3:25, 7, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:20, 9:05. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne. 2:15, and 8.
Orpheum: "Not a Ladies Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 3:10, 8:20.
Strand: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:30, 8:35, 9:40. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2:05, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. 3:15, 9:15. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:50, 7:50.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "I Was Framed." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda, Joan Bennett. 12:30, 3, 5:40, 8:25. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 1:40, 4:25, 7, 9:45.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.
Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook, Sally Gray. "Yoksi Boy," Albert Dekker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Thanks for the Memory," Bob Hope, Shirley Ross. 2:07, 7:53. "Trade Winds," Frederic March, Joan Bennett. 3:36, 9:15.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 7.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 7:30.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Battle of Midway." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Carson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:30.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, 2:33, 8:03. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey, 3:35, 9:40, 9:34.

New Ideas in Decoration Offered In Series of Rooms Designed To Meet Modern Needs

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A glimpse of fresh and interesting possibilities in wartime decoration is to be seen in the 17 new rooms now on display at Lord & Taylor's New York store. They foreshadow present living trends. Many families have had to move into smaller quarters, others are confronted with making use of every inch of extra space in once luxurious living rooms, libraries, and spare rooms. Still others are learning for the first time the entertaining possibilities of a "self-contained" one-room apartment.

Often a one-room apartment, to begin with the least of these new arrangements in decoration, can be not only your joy, but the joy of all those who come to share its hospitality. Into it go only those precious, intimate things that express your own taste. It can be yours all through. If you don't like a thing, you don't need to have it there. Make this one-room home-of-your-own punctilious in every detail. To make this room your very own, you must love it—even its very smallness. Be content with its miniature intimacy, rejoice in its completeness and freedom from unnecessary contraptions. Otherwise you can never make a successful one-room mansion.

The "Mansion in One Room" which conveys much of this charm in the Lord & Taylor group of rooms, is papered in a deep, rich wine color, relieved by a design in pink. A delicate pink ceiling and glass curtains give lightness to the room and blend with the frosty draperies of maroon taffeta. The outstandingly new feature of this room is a wall cupboard which has been installed to make a dressing table niche. With its doors closed it disappears and gives the room a very living-room-like air. Swing them wide, and the mirror-lined cupboard with its glass shelves, holding dainty toiletries and two tall crystal lamps, transforms the room into something completely feminine and utterly charming.

Accept New Ideas

But there is no doubt about it, you cannot live happily in this kind of a room, unless you are ready to conform yourself somewhat to it. You must not be too staid in your decorative ideas. Opposite the wall cupboard is a daybed against the wall, made to look like a sofa, and covered in a frost-blue, dull silk. Easy chairs are covered in a deep pink velvet, and the wood pieces are either antiques or very good reproductions. Everything in the room is on a small scale, so that you are never conscious of a too crowded sense.

Many a guest room is being transformed into a one-room home for a war guest, and with this contingency in mind, you may enjoy the layout of another of these rooms. Here, too, is a bed built as a sofa. Chests now supply not only drawer space, but serve as tables. Above the bed-sofa, with its long square pillows at each end, hangs a large bulletin board. This solves the problem of variety—for you can try new things with every whim in this hospitable space. Little metal hands hold in place whatever you've a mind to pin up on it. The bulletin board in question boasts a group of old-fashioned photographs from the family album. You can fancy your relief at being able to whisk these into oblivion after you've lived with them just so long! In this room the mahogany break front serves as a dressing table as well as a desk. A lighted mirror in the compartment in the center usually used for books, makes this possible, and it can be shut out of the picture by merely closing the curtained doors. Walls of this room are peacock blue, a pleasant background for colorful chintz in beige, pinks, blues and greens.

Workshop Bedroom

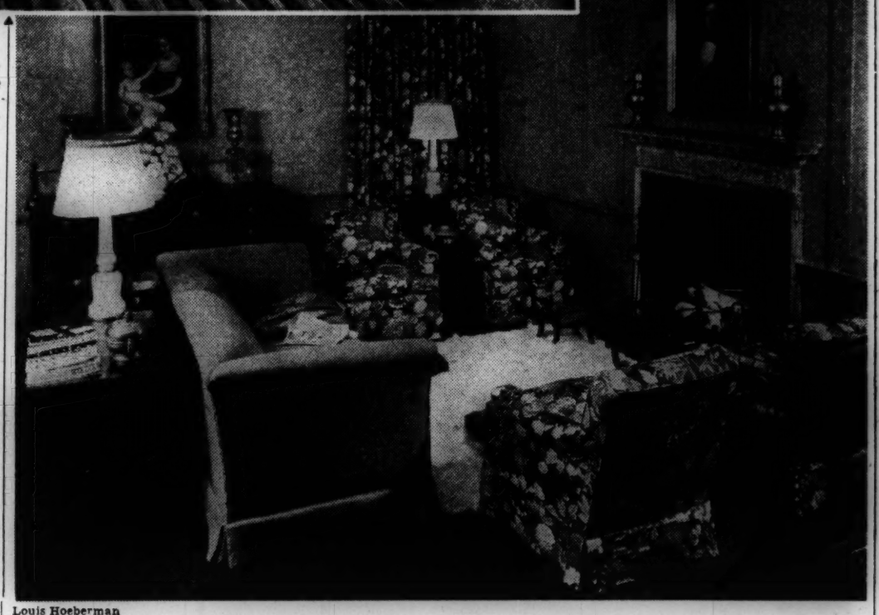
The need for a bedroom workshop faced many a career girl, even before the war, but more than ever now, a bedroom must offer working space. For the fashion designer, the walls are papered with a fanciful forest design in browns, grays and beige. Two daybeds—foot to foot, or head to head—are built around the corner of the room so that they look like a generous curving couch. They are covered in brown texture with brown and white checked pillows. Furniture is lacquered in two tones of brown. But the joy of the whole room is a long, not too wide table, placed in the window where work, light and comfort are in tune, and design inspiration can be furthered without undue effort. The long table allows space for large drawings, heavy books for fashion research, and the indispensable little wooden figure with its twisting legs and arms, to drape your fabrics on.

Another work-bedroom, designed for the writer, features large built-in cupboards for books and storage space. Their depths are papered with a New England print. The desk here is also placed in the window—not so that you will see the view, for that is usually fatal to getting anything down on paper—but so your back will be turned to the beauties of outdoors. This room includes a canopy bed done in white muslin trimmed with lace, which repeats the lace worn by the woman in a portrait that hangs above the head of the bed.

Countryside Gives Inspiration

The American countryside has served as inspiration for the decoration of a number of rooms. If you can't go to the seashore, and love to have the things about you which suggest the cottage you've frequented so many years, one plan that intrigues the imagination has a floor painted to simulate sand. Sea shells are in evidence, the curtains are of colorful cotton fishnet, and the walls catch the hazy blue of summer seas. Forests, canyons and rivers as well as gardens and farms serve as themes for other rooms.

Wallpapers are used variously Sometimes they cover the ceiling, and the walls are painted. You see them used on a single wall to give depth, or as one room uses a white-washed brick design—down one wall, across the floor as paving, and up the opposite side, to pretend it's a low garden wall. Above this runs a garden mural. Tall, narrow wooden screens are used as draperies, and they are often as not enlivened by wallpapers which blend with the rooms. Wing chairs, screens, and even a white fur rug are resorted to as possibilities for making rationed heat count as much as possible. In an all-purpose dining room these practical-minded decorators have installed a funny old cast-iron stove painted yellow—to look warm, even if you hardly dare light it.



Louis Hoeberman

Above: A room designed for the people who can still get to the country for a week end. In the sleeping end of the cottage are bunk beds painted red and covered with red-textured spreads. Around the fireplace in the "living side" are grouped redwood chairs with green pads. There is a long trestle table for dining purposes or games. The walls are green, the short curtains bright red, and on the floor is a copy of an old rag rug. Below: This shows how a large living room can be decorated in a cosy and warm manner. The furniture is grouped close around the fireplace, and there is a white fur rug on the floor. The walls are painted an old rose, and draperies and four easy chairs are in hand-blocked linen. These two rooms are among the 17 in an exhibition arranged by Lord & Taylor.

Homemakers Can Earn Money Where They Are To Help Prop the Family Budget

This is the first of two articles describing simple ways in which homemakers have become money-earners without neglecting their home duties.

By Eunice Welch Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A homemaker is defined by the U. S. Census as, "A woman member of the family responsible for the care of the family at home," yet rows of figures carefully tabulated show that thousands of "homemakers" are employed in gainful occupations not inside but outside their homes.

More power to them, say I, but what of those other thousands equally eager to prop the sagging family budget, who cannot leave home to do so? Necessity is a stinging goad and from coast to coast, Maine to Florida, nimble-witted women have been coping with that problem by making money at home and not neglecting their other duties either.

A retired teacher, missing her work and a large part of her income, decided to have classes for better speech in her home, and sought the aid of the International Institute in her city to secure her first members, and foreign-born women too shy to attend night school came to her while their own children were in school. Groups of three and four learned to avoid many pitfalls, taboo the double negative and learned to express themselves in the language of their adopted country. Pedagogically trained, sympathetically inclined toward her students, the teacher was soon having evening as well as day classes, when men and their wives came together. Fifty cents a lesson seemed none too much to pay for what they gained and she not only added to her slim pension, but felt she was making a real contribution to the life of the community.

Needle Money-Making Tool

One woman, clever with her needle, but with neither the time nor ability to be a dressmaker, put a small ad in the paper advertising her "Stitch in Time" shop. It brought many people to her door with darning or patching to be done, skirts to be lengthened (or shortened), cushions to be recovered, in fact any and every sort of repair work, for which she charged according to her time. Every spare minute was used, and since her evenings were often free she picked up a good many dollars in the course of a month as she charged 50 cents an hour.

"It's not much fun to be a 'stylish stout,'" complained one correspondent, "and next to impossible to buy house dresses which fit unless you pay more than I can afford for them. Being a bit discouraged, but of course undaunted, I laboriously learned to make my own, and quite successfully, too. Realizing that there were many other women in my class I took samples of my work to a small shop near by. The owner referred customers to me, and I soon was as busy as a bee making dresses and aprons, too.

"Later I began having sewing classes two mornings a week, where my experience enabled me to teach other women, charging 25 cents a lesson. I had taken up this business in earnest, and felt competent to instruct others. Not much money was made, many would think, but the income of an average ten dollars a week made a great difference to me, as I no longer pinched pennies so violently, and had a few extra frills for myself and family."

Puts Camera to Work

Far afield from sewing was the work of an ambitious young mother, who, encouraged by the fact that she had won two prizes for snapshots of her own little folks, began taking pictures of other children too. She had a way with the youngsters whom the mothers brought to her, and her camera clicked to mighty good purpose as her work became known.

When she had so much work it began to take practically every odd moment, she hired a maid to help with housework and roved about in her car taking pictures of houses, gardens, and historic spots in her neighborhood which were printed on post cards. Submitting samples of her work to owners of the houses and gardens, whose addresses she had carefully noted on each film, she received many orders for them to be used on personalized Christmas cards, and was paid well for them.

Write Down Your Ideas

Perhaps you like to scribble. There are all sorts of ways in which odd dollars may be picked up by doing so, and the best of it is that as your ideas come to you you may note them down on paper, and mull over them as you go about your day's routine. If you are a super-cook, send some of your special favorites to newspapers or magazines, labor-saving methods too if you have found any. Several years ago I hit upon a plan which saved me much time and energy in doing my daily chores. Feeling very brash indeed I sent it to a nationally known magazine, and what a surprise when about a month later I received a check for ten dollars.

That money looked pretty fine to me, and set me thinking of more ideas, which I also sold, but this time to smaller papers. If you have the knack of jingling, greeting card publishers pay fifty cents a line for original, different verse which contains a sincere sentiment.

If your need is money, unearth your buried talents, turn ideas into ducats. Hard work? I agree with you but well worth the effort when it brings such good results.

Kickernick
Lifestyle Freedom pants

Glistening Beauty with Never a Care!

"Moonmist" Gown

Waves of satiny stripes on soft rayon that's so easy to care for, it saves precious time! You'll love the graceful style, too, with its flattering surplice bodice and short raglan sleeves. Tea rose, blue; sizes 15-19. About 2.50. At Better Department Stores and Specialty Shops
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Minneapolis, Minnesota

At last! A champ For pure, quick suds! Try Swan for dishes, Bath, and duds!

• Yessirree! Now you can get Swan-derful suds from a floating soap—even in hard water! Baby-gentle suds, too. Swan is pure as imported castiles. And it's more real soap per penny than any leading toilet soap! Switch to Swan!

NEW! SWAN FLOATING SOAP
LEVER BROTHERS CO., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
TUNE IN: *BURNS and ALLEN*
Tuesday Nights—See radio page

Your Dresses Need Good Care This Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since dress styles are partially "frozen," and we may wear our same good dresses next year regardless of "thawing," we want to keep them looking new.

See that buttons on the new dress are securely fastened, threads tied at the ends of stitched pleats. Then overcast seam edges loosely to keep them from fraying. Pin in dress shields.

After you wear the dress, see if any stitching is pulled out. Thread is weak now. Sponge the collar with spot-remover on a lintless cloth. Fix a coat hanger that really keeps the dress in shape—bend a wire hanger to the correct slope of the shoulders, find a wishbone wooden hanger, or cut one yourself from cardboard. Pad the hanger to hold the collar and shoulders in place. Hang the dress out to air. To shake out wrinkles hang it where humidity is high, as in the bathroom.

A dress should not usually be pressed except after it has been cleaned, so as not to press dirt into the fabric.

Three Ways to Press Dress

Press dry on the wrong side.

Press on the right side with a dry woolen cloth between the dress and a damp pressing cloth.

Use a regular press cloth which has been chemically treated (bought at the notion counter). Sponge it lightly and press, thus to make a fine mist of steam and avoid water spots.

Unless a dress is guaranteed washable, it is better to have it dry-cleaned as long as practical.

Try washing a belt or scrap of the material. Before washing the dress, write down the following measurements: Waist, hip, bust, sleeve length and width, shoulder length, underarm seam length, skirt length at center front, back, and side, and the measurement from back of neck to waistline.

Remove buttons or unwashable buckles, and collar of contrasting color. Close zippers.

Prepare a solution of mildest soap at lukewarm temperature.

To Wash a Dress

Press the suds through the dress, squeezing lightly by hand. Wash only one dress at a time and keep it constantly in motion.

Drain off the suds (leave the dress in the bowl). Add lukewarm rinse-water. Press and squeeze lightly, then drain the water off. Repeat with a second suds to wash clear and bright. If the color runs, use cooler water. The last rinse should appear free of suds. Put no strain on the fabric while wet. This is most important.

Wrap in several towels (without wringing) and when they have absorbed moisture, use more dry towels to keep layers of the fabric apart, so colors will not blur.

Press on the wrong side. Some rayons press better when dried again with a third set of towels.

Lest your dress shrivel 'neath the iron—start with a cool iron, and gradually let it heat. Find the best temperature while you press edges of seams, facings, and pocket linings. Some types of rayon require a hot iron, others a moderate or cool iron. When temperature is properly adjusted, press (1) sleeves on padded sleeve board, (2) shoulders on open end of ironing board, (3) blouse, and (4) skirt finally.

Move the iron constantly, as rapidly as consistent with a smooth job.

Run the iron back and forth along the line of the warp, or lengthwise of the goods, especially on bias-cut collars and skirts, to avoid pulling them out of shape. Follow this rule to avoid sagging seams and rippled hems.

If the fabric stretched too much, wash it again to let it shrink back to a smaller size, then dry it completely before you press it.

The easiest change to make after pressing is in the length of the skirt, either at the bottom (put on a facing) or at the top (raise the skirt to give more hip fullness). Other possibilities are in sleeve length (at the cuff) and waist length (at the waistline). Pull the material while rubbing the iron crosswise if necessary to stretch the fabric to the desired width in shoulders, bust, waistline, hips, and sleeve width.

Doris McCray

On the Soapbox

So Say All the Men!

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No, we men do not care for cold orange soup, or mace in our blackberry pie. Why this always trying to gild the lily? I once heard the chef of a large and excellent restaurant call one of the cooks down for putting spice in peach pie. "Nothing but sugar goes with the fruit," the chef said emphatically, and they turned out mighty fine pies in this restaurant. Just the fruit and sugar—but what pies! And what a business they did.

And let me tell Judy, whose letter was in your paper August 21, that most of the men I know definitely would not care for onions and mushrooms with sour cream. There's a dose for you! We like onions with many things, and mushrooms with certain foods, but excuse us from the above concoction. "B. likes his food plain," Judy says. So say we all!

I occasionally read some of the recipes in magazines and papers and it makes me smile to see them call for about two dozen ingredients to make what should be some simple dish.

If women allow these recipe makers to have their way, they will be spending all their time and money on a dessert and the family will be left to hunt for the entrees.

George.

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Knitters Have Their Own Club

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you've long been a knitter, one who has made suits and dresses, following intricate and artistic patterns, you no doubt know about the Botany Model-of-the-Month Club. If you are just launching on a knitting project not only for men in service but also as a wartime way of assuring yourself a warmer winter, you may be interested in knowing about it.

Every month, the members of this club receive a confidential illustrated style bulletin, representing the club's interpretation of what is newest in knitting for the month. The style featured is appropriately named "The Model of the Month." Fashions so designated are not confined to smart clothes for the feminine faction, but provide other delightful and serviceable articles, including accessories—articles for the entire family.

What makes this all so simple is that there are in the monthly bulletin not only skillful illustrations of the models but also exact instructions for each, covering a range of important sizes. This is such a relief, and you don't waste your precious wools, either, when you follow directions.

Loose-leaf binders, supplied to club members, make an orderly file for reference, and in time represent an extraordinarily fine collection of handknits.

Smart cardigans for the generously-proportioned are just as likely to hold the spotlight as the model-of-the-month as are classics for the teen-age youngster or the junior miss. There are clothes for boys and girls and babies. Whether it be a boy's zipper cardigan, or a V-neck slipover, a turtleneck for the air warden of the family, or little girl's gay-colored pullover—one's just as easy as the next, because of the explicit directions.

COMFORT IS THEIR MIDDLE NAME!

Enna Jetticks

Comfort, from the tips of the toes to the solid, just-right heels. Comfort, in the naturally supporting arch—in the lightweight, easy-bending materials. Most of all—comfort in the correct fit, when a FITMASTER has helped you find YOUR foot-mate from 184 sizes and widths available.

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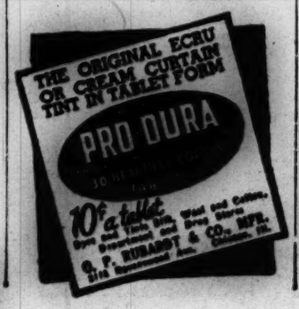

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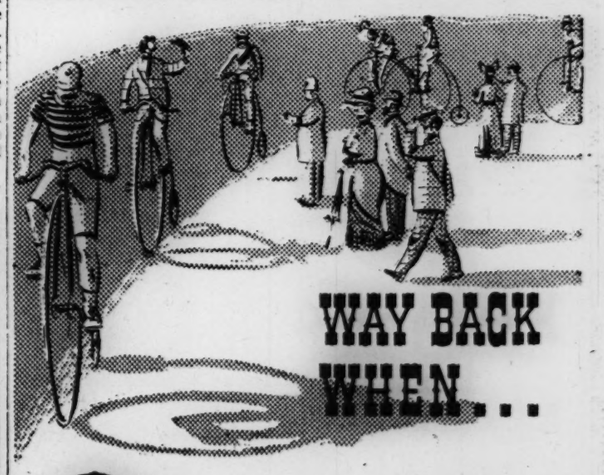


WAY BACK WHEN...

When men on high bicycles burned up the road in hundred mile ("Century") runs, Arlington Mills had been known for years for its fine quality worsteds. High bicycles are museum pieces, but the reputation of seventy-seven-year-old Arlington Mills is just as modern as tomorrow.

Arlington developed Naphthalated Wool (virgin wool gently cleansed in naphtha to preserve wool fiber strength). Only Arlington-loomed fabrics and Arlington-spun yarns use Naphthalated Wool. They are identified in quality garments for men, women and children.

ARLINGTON MILLS, Lawrence, Mass.

BUY WORSTEDS . . . BUY NAPHTHALATED

Stopping the West Point Attack This Year Will Be Different From Last Season

Better Material Affords Army Coach Varied Offense

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone visiting Soldiers Field these afternoons would view a Harvard practice session designed to stop the West Point Cadet football attack. Those who have visited Soldiers Field other years know that in reality Dick Harlow is devising ways and means to halt an attack as worked out by Earl (Red) Blaik, West Point Coach.

With the proper material Mr. Blaik can really put on an offense—witness the lean years Mr. Harlow experienced against the Dartmouth team as coached by Red Blaik.

Last year Harlow saw his defense bottle up the first Army team of Blaik when the latter was experiencing his first year as head coach at the Point. This year things are different for Blaik has improved material and versatile backs capable of carrying out his sort of attack.

Vast Difference

The record of the Cadets this season is sufficient to show that there is a vast difference between this team and that of last year. Of course the visitors are nearing their annual clashes with Penn and Notre Dame, and they are pointing more for those encounters than for Harvard, but the Crimson will have its hands full nevertheless.

This Army team has an attack that can hit any and all weak spots. Operating basically from a single-wing it can show a "T" and at times has put the quarterback under center on single wing. Its strong plays are reminiscent of those he used with such success at Dartmouth.

He can also put on those sweeps with the threat of a running pass such as Jack Buckler did for Army when Blaik was backfield coach there before going to Dartmouth. Hank Mazur can do this going to the right and Bob Woods, who appeared in the Stadium last year and against West Point as an Annapolis footballer, can pass left-handed running left. Woods has transferred to the Army and probably is the only man ever to play for both West Point and Annapolis on successive years.

A former Dartmouth back, George (Bud) Troxell, whose bull-like smashes into the center of the line are really something, is usually the starting fullback for Army this year, and he will not make matters any easier for the inexperienced Crimson guards. He will place a heavy burden on Harlow for even his genius cannot devise a defense to protect the middle of the line and against sweeps, reverses and passes at the same time.

So far reports show that Army used little more than its running attack against Lafayette, but sprayed Cornell with 11 completions of passes out of 16. And then the Cadets swamped Columbia last week, 34 to 6, with 394 yards gained rushing. The Cadets held possession of the ball to stop the great passing of Paul Governali, whose average was lowered when he completed only 10 passes out of 28 tries for 120 yards against the Army.

Harvard will have three players back for this game and maybe four. The return of Steve Mallett to the tackle squad, Sid Smith to guard, Capt. Don Forte to end and Jackie Comeford to the backfield will still not beat the Army, but it will definitely help to improve the Crimson situation.

Others Available

Besides Hank Mazur, once headed for Boston College, and Bob Woods and George Troxell, the Army eleven has some other football players of more than mere note. Mazur, Troxell and Woods have shown what they can do here on other occasions, but a back of equal rating is Ralph Hill who was injured on the visit of Army last year. Hill is again on the injured list and a doubtful starter again Saturday. Herschell Jarrett is not a headliner, but his blocking materially paves the way for the others.

On the forward wall Harvard will have to go some to out-match such stalwarts as the end Jim Kelleher, First Captain of the Corps of Cadets, Robin Olds the tackle, and son of an Air Force General, and Fran Merritt, former Fordhamite.

Others are guards Tom Mersereau and Mac Hatch, and Cas Myslinski, center of the freshman team last year. There are others fully as worthy of mention, but they probably will make themselves known early in the game on Saturday.

As if the schedule to date has not been enough for Harvard to encounter, these Cadets arrive here this week undefeated, untied, and list among ther victims, Lafayette, 14 to 0, Cornell, 28 to 8, and Columbia, 34 to 6. The Crimson already has faced equally tough teams, but where it could use a team of less potency and something in the nature of a 'breather' for recuperation, the Army cannot be so classed.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Carnegie Tech students contributed more than $600, mostly from lunch money, to start fund to get bigger and better football players.

Three Years Ago

Notre Dame stopped Navy gridders, 14-7, and Yale defeated previously unbeaten Army, 20-15.

Warm Up for Harvard Encounter

Associated Press

Starting Backfield for Army Eleven

Reading left to right are Ralph Hill, right halfback; Herchel Jarrell, quarterback; Bud Troxell, fullback; and Capt. Hank Mazur, left halfback. This is the backfield that usually starts for the West Point team and probably will do so against Harvard at the Stadium here Saturday if Hill, reported injured now, is ready.

Amercan Loop Campaign Opens Tuesday Night

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The American Hockey League today announced its schedule for the 1942-43 season, calling for each team to play 28 home games and 28 on the road. With the circuit reduced to eight clubs by the withdrawal of Springfield and Philadelphia, an "even" schedule will be played. Each club will meet each of the others eight times.

The campaign will open Oct. 27 with Indianapolis playing at Buffalo, Pittsburgh at Cleveland, and New Haven at Hershey. Pittsburgh and New Haven will have their home openers the next night against Washington and Buffalo, respectively. Providence will get away Oct. 29 with Buffalo furnishing the opposition. Indianapolis will lift the lid Nov. 1 against Washington, while the Washington Lions won't play before the home folks until Nov. 4, when they meet Providence. The regular season will end March 14.

Although the league has been called a "week-end circuit," as many as seven mid-week games have been scheduled at some stages of the campaign and Wednesday and Thursday dates are well filled. Hershey, shifted to the Western Division this season, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Washington will play regularly on Saturday nights and Indianapolis, Buffalo, New Haven, and Providence on Sundays.

The longest regularly-scheduled overnight trip between week-end games is between Cleveland and Providence.

Rams and Huskies To Meet Thursday In Harrier Clash

The nation's undisputed champion cross country team from Rhode Island State University, which for the past two years has beaten the cream of America's collegiate harriers, will tomorrow race Northeastern University's undefeated Huskies over Franklin Park's 4½-mile course.

For the past two years the Rams have topped the nation's best at the N. C. A. A. and I. C. 4A, meets in addition to winning the New England intercollegiate harrier crown. In two dual starts thus far this season, the Rams have beaten Harvard and Holy Cross.

The Huskies will throw their crack combination led by Bob Carrol, Walter Crowley, Bill Foster, Warren Doe, and Ray Furbush against the Rams, Coach Gerry Tatton said today.

The Rams will stack veterans Bob Nichols, Ken Taylor, Art O'Sullivan, and Laurence Barrett against the Huskies. Out of the Rhody line-up this year are Les Nichols and Charlie Tingley, both members of last year's top team.

N. U. opened its season two weeks ago with a lop-sided, 18 to 39 victory over Connecticut and last week jumped on the Bates Bobcats by the near perfect score of 15 to 49.

Texas Aggie Guard In Unusual Play

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP)—Coach Homer Norton of Texas A. and M. thought he had seen it tried once—before the First World War. Only one sports writer could recall a similar play, and he reckoned it was 20 years ago.

Texas Christian's Clifton Patton tried a field goal. Boots Simmons, Texas Aggie end, blocked the attempt. Wayne Cure, Aggie guard, grabbed the ball, ran it back six yards before he was tackled.

Ordinarily no one sets out on a potential touchdown gallop when a field goal is missed—possibly because everyone is too busy having sighs of relief because it failed.

TCU Star Enlists

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—L. D. Meyer, former star TCU athlete who made good in professional baseball, has enlisted in the Air Corps. Mr. Meyer finished the 1942 season with the Detroit Tigers. He had played with Knoxville and Buffalo.

Defeat by Trojans Held No Bar to Cougar Hopes

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Babe Hollingbery's Washington State Cougars, no longer gracing the undefeated class after their surprise defeat by the USC Trojans, are still the Northwest's prime favorite for Rose Bowl honors.

The Cougars, sporting a veteran line and a versatile, heavy backfield, ran into an unstoppable combination and bowed 26-12 for their initial loss. But Northerners feel the WSC club still has an excellent chance for post-season laurels.

Pulverizing backfield power is the main reason for continued WSC optimism. Big Bob Kennedy, 190-pound senior, is one of the best fullbacks in the business while Jay Stoves, lanky halfback, is capably filling the shoes left by last year's triple-threat ace, Billy Sewell.

Up front, the Cougars have several stalwarts including veteran Center Bill Remington and a pair of husky guards, Bill Ward and Tom Brannigan. In addition, the Cougar schedule misses both California and UCLA, making the Rose Bowl path considerably smoother.

In the USC fracas, the Cougars ran into an inspired Trojan team which whittled the favored Northerners right down to nothing.

* * *

The War struck suddenly and sharply home to Washington football fans several weeks ago with the revelation that Fritz Waskowitz, 1937 Husky gridiron captain, had been killed in action during a South Seas engagement. Waskowitz, a triple threat halfback for the Huskies, was pilot of a Flying Fortress.

Washington officials dedicated the Montana game in memory of the taffy-headed ex-Husky leader and his old locker was sealed shut, a gold star etched on the front.

* * *

In the Montana game, the University of Washington gridders kept their unbeaten record intact with a 35-0 triumph. Only conference team still undefeated, the Huskies just might become a serious threat for the title if key sophs continue to develop as rapidly as they have in the past few games.

Sam Robinson, solidly built right half from Seattle, is one of the first year men who are making the Husky machine go. Another is End Arnie Weinmeister while Guard Frank Saksa is recalling to Husky fans the work of All America Ray Frankowski.

Veterans Bobby Erickson, Walt Harrison, Pete Susick, and a pair of big tackles, Thron Riggs and Bob Freidman, are other potent factors on the Washington win streak. Only fly in the Husky ointment is a lack of first rate reserves without which a conference club is bound to have plenty of trouble.

The Washington schedule also is rather rough, with the Huskies facing every conference opponent except Idaho. Important games against California, Oregon State, and Stanford come on successive week ends.

* * *

Both Oregon and Oregon State have been rather disappointing to their supporters. The Webfeet have lost three contests in a row but seem due for a comeback. Veteran Halfback Tommy Roblin has so far carried most of the Webfoot offensive burden although Tippy Dyer was a big help before being injured in the Washington game.

Oregon State, rudely bounced by UCLA, hadn't recovered when the Santa Clara Broncos came to town and the Beavers dropped a tough, 7-0, decision. The defending conference titleholders don't seem to have the punch they displayed last year in waltzing through the conference and bumping Duke in the transplanted Rose Bowl.

Montana and Idaho, newest conference members, are having a tough time this year. Idaho dropped a 54-7 verdict to Stanford in its latest start. The Vandals counted on a long pass with End Vito Berlus going over.

The Montana Grizzlies, playing under their third coach of the year in Clyde Carpenter, are still after their initial win. But the Grizzlies showed Seattle fans plenty even though losing to Washington, and in addition, the Montana outfit shoved across 16 points in their loss to WSC. In the Washington game, fans were particularly impressed with the work of Montana backs Arnold Scott and Dick Bowman.

* * *

Dale LaSelle, Oregon backfield ace in the mid-30's, was killed in action recently with the U. S Army Air Forces in the British Isles. . . . Major Robert Galer, USMC, has been decorated for action with air forces in the Solomons. As Bob Galer, he was one of the greatest basketball players ever to perform for the University of Washington. His scoring feats in the early 30's are vividly remembered by Husky fans. . . . Plans are being made in Seattle for a War Industries basketball loop. . . . Eight lettermen answered initial U. of Washington hoop summons recently.

* * *

The Portland team in the Northwest War Industries Football League boasts almost a complete line-up of ex-Oregon State gridiron talent, including the Bob Dethman-Gene Gray passing duo that counted against Duke last New Year's Day. Mut Seattle's Shipbuilders have upset the Portland outfit twice in recent weeks—the second time, 3-0, on the strength of a last-minute field goal by ex-WSC Guard Milford Collins. . . . First string guard Johnny Clark is leaving Washington for the Army, via the draft. . . . Newly appointed co-coaches for the WSC freshman basketball team are ex-Cougar cage stars Kirk Gebert and Ral Sundquist. . . . Gordy Callow, son of the ex-Pennsylvania crew coach, is pulling an oar in the Washington varsity boat.

Lee Irwin

Free Tuition

HANOVER, N. H. (AP) — Dartmouth has one football player who gets his tuition free and there isn't an athletic director in the "Ivy" League who would squawk about it. He's blocking back Rudy Lorraine, a full-blooded Indian, who under the terms of Dartmouth's original charter as an Indian school is not required to pay tuition fees.

New Coaches Getting New Type of Ride

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Football coaches, long accustomed to Monday morning quarterbacking, are being taken for a new kind of "ride" this season—atop the shoulders of their players.

Illinois gridders hoisted their coach into the air after upsetting Minnesota. So did Notre Dame players after their stunning conquest of the Iowa Seahawks.

But for Ray Eliot, Bob Zuppke's successor at Illinois, and Ed McKeever, subbing for the ailing Frank Leahy at Notre Dame, it was a ride that, come Saturday, may lead to a fall. For then the two surprise teams of the nation go about trying to mystify one another at Champaign, Ill.

Unheralded Coaches

Illinois, unbeaten in four games, retained its fifth place ranking in the Associated Press national poll this week; Notre Dame, beaten once, shot into eighth place—all this under the guidance of unheralded coaches.

Eliot took over this year after Zuppke had not been able to direct Illinois to a conference win in two seasons. In his first conference test, Eliot saw his Illinois machine roll over none other than Minnesota, the Big Ten champion.

A former Illinois player and later assistant coach, Eliot was overlooked in the Illinois hunt for a coach until the players themselves turned on the heat. They have been turning it on for Eliot ever since.

Notre Dame, unbeaten last year, started 1942 with a tie against Wisconsin, lost to Georgia Tech and then temporarily lost its Coach Frank Leahy.

Anonymous Figure

Backfield Coach McKeever, almost an anonymous figure on the Irish scene, stepped in. Notre Dame spanked Stanford, then the previously unbeaten Seahawks. But McKeever, who also was Leahy's assistant at Boston College, declined to take credit for the successes.

"People seem to forget Leahy gave the squad its groundwork," he said.

But he couldn't decline Saturday's ride off the field on the shoulders of Notre Dame players. It was something of a dream fulfilled. Back in October, 1931, McKeever was an ambitious sophomore fullback on the Notre Dame varsity. But he quit in disgust when he believed he wasn't getting a fair chance from Coach Hunk Anderson and went on to star at Texas Tech.

N. Y. Basketball To Open Nov. 23

NEW YORK (AP)—Three service teams and a quintet from the Grumman Aircraft Company of Bethpage, N. Y., will open the basketball season at Madison Square Garden, meeting in a two-day tournament, Nov. 23 and 25.

The Ordnance team from Aberdeen, Md., proving ground; the Quartermasters five from Camp Lee, Va., and the Signal Corps representatives from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., are the three Army teams which will oppose the Aircraft Workers' squad built around Long Island University graduates.

Cronin Signs Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Red Cross has announced that Joe Cronin, Manager of the Boston Red Sox, would manage one of its overseas leave clubs for American military men. Cronin will come here next Monday for preliminary training. The Red Cross did not announce to which of its overseas operations he will be assigned.

Greater Boston Star Eleven Would Be Weak in Two Spots

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Offhand you might think that a composite team of all the football stars of Greater Boston on college teams hereabouts would form a pretty strong eleven, but you would be wrong. You would have a wonderful team in all positions but the two considered most important—tackle and fullback.

It is strange, but a check-up of players discloses that the only Greater Boston standouts you would have at tackle would be Harvard's George Hibbard, who hails from Brookline, and Holy Cross' Broni Macy, who comes from Malden, and the only two fullbacks you would have would be Charlie Cowen of Waban and Paul Perkins of Brookline, both of whom see occasional service with Harvard. In a pinch you could call on Northeastern's Tad Krajewski of Boston, or Tufts' Al Webber of Springfield, for tackle duty, but none of these boys measures up to the class of the rest of the team you could field.

The fix you would be in by being weak at these two positions would be enough to bother any coach. Gil Dobie, if you remember, always maintained that a football team was only as strong as its tackles, and his nationally-famous elevens were noted for their power plays off tackle, while Harvard's Dick Harlow says that a strong running fullback is a necessary requisite for any offense—and how he could have used one on any of his teams across the river.

Ends Are Good

Outside of these two spots, however, this composite team would back down to no one. Just take the ends, for instance. If you chose, you could start the two Boston College standouts, Don Currivan of Mansfield and Charley Furbush of Waltham, who together have given Denny Myers the best end play this fall that he has ever seen in college ball. Right behind them could be Harvard's pair of Capt. Don Forte, Waban, and Len Cummings, Somerville, with Dartmouth's Joe Crowley, Allston, and Brown's Stew MacNeill, Newton Highlands, waiting for a chance in the line-up. No trouble here.

And at guard you would have at your disposal such operatives as Tom Albergheni of Holy Cross, a Peabody boy, Tufts' little but dynamic Tony Zullo of Medford, Dartmouth star freshman from Everett, Carl McKinnon, Harvard's Charley Gudaitis of Hyde Park, or those two B. C. strongmen, Al Fiorentino and Vic Palladino, both of whom come from Watertown. Speaking of Watertown, it is unfortunate that another Watertown boy, Rocco Canale of B. C., cannot be included in the guard group, but Roc's home town is located in Watertown, New York, not here.

At center you could have a 60-minute ironman in Co-Capt. Fred Naumetz of B. C. and Newburyport, with three other first-stringers of their respective colleges on call. These include Norman Brown, Malden, of Dartmouth; Jack Fisher, Weston, of Harvard; and a good little man, Tony DeTeso, Winchester, of Tufts.

In the Backfield

In the backfield maybe you wouldn't need a fullback, considering the wealth of talent on hand. At quarterback how would you like B. C.'s Eddie Doherty or Wally Boudreau, who came from Andover and Cambridge, respectively? Or Dartmouth's Art Carey of Marblehead and Johnny Burroughs of Westboro? Or Holy Cross' Johnny Bezemes of Peabody?

For left halves there would be Harvard's Jack Comeford, and Leo Flynn, both of Everett; Larry Bartnick of Wakefield and Dartmouth, who sparked the Big Green to its victory over the Crimson Saturday; Brown's high-stepper, Henry Margarita of Medford, B. C.'s Johnny Killelea of Hyde Park; and if you wanted to go a bit afield you might be able to get the services of Army's Hank Mazur of Lowell.

Could Move Grigas

At right half you could have Johnny Grigas of Holy Cross and Chelsea; Bill Wilson of Harvard and Lowell; and Cleo O'Donnell of Harvard and Worcester. Grigas, incidentally, might solve your fullback problem, for there are many who claim that Johnny, a whiz as a fullback a year ago, is a bit out of position at left half under the system being installed by Ank Scanlon.

For a coach you could call on Ray Eliat of Brighton, who has taken an Illinois eleven that was the Big Ten doormat a year ago and whipped it into a unit which has won its first four starts against South Dakota, Butler, Minnesota, and Iowa. If Ray could do that for the Illini, he probably would have a Rose Bowl champion with your Bostonians.

Northeastern Set for AIC

Northeastern's twice-beaten Huskies clash with American International College's formidable Aces next Saturday, at Springfield.

Boasting one of their most powerful elevens in the past decade, the Aces rate on paper as having the edge on Northeastern. N. U.'s seasonal record shows two losses and no victories, while A. I. C.'s books report one loss as against a pair of ties.

Northeastern lost its opener to Springfield, 13 to 0, and was blanked by Bates last week, 12 to 0. A. I. C. dropped a game to Boston University, 6 to 0, drew a scoreless tie with St. Lawrence, and last week played to a 6-to-6 stalemate with Quonset Point's Naval team.

The Aces put on a great show out at Nickerson Field against Boston University a few weeks ago and gave the Terriers a hard game. A. I. C. racked up eight first downs against two for B. U., and picked up 115 net yards rushing, against the Terriers' 87.

Northeastern's seasonal statistical achievements thus far include gaining more ground last week against undefeated Bates than the Bobcats' two previous opponents, Trinity and Tufts, combined.

Little Ed Veto, flashy Ace left halfback, is the spark of the A. I. C. offense. Veto is a freshman. The Aces also sport a powerful fullback in Ed Lukoski, while Quarterback Fran Grosso does the play-calling and blocking.

Ernie Jenkins, who holds down the left end post on the A. I. C. eleven, was All-New England small college last year and should provide stiff opposition to Northeastern's "razzle-dazzle" attack. The Huskies use everything in the books from the single wing to the new-fangled T formation. American International probably is the only small college in New England which sticks exclusively to Major Neyland's highly touted Tennessee box formation.

Olympics Called To First Session On Friday Night

The first hockey practice of the year in Boston will be staged at the Arena at 7:30 p. m., Friday, when the Olympics enjoy their initial workout of the 1942-43 season. A 60-minute skating session has been planned.

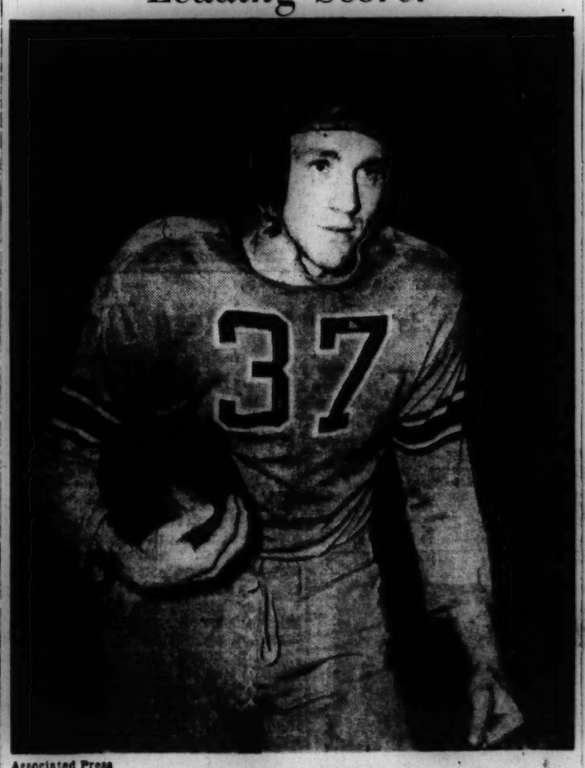
For the third successive year, the 'Pics will compete in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League. Last year Boston tied for first place over the regular season with both New York and Johnstown. The Olympics had a commanding lead with the season nearly at a close when Al Yourkewicz was called to the Army, and Jack McGill, Jake Wade, Lloyd Gronsdal, and Clare Martin joined the professional ranks.

Despite the fact that some 46 former Olympics are now serving in the armed forces, there are several veterans still available to Coach Hago Harrington. Those due to answer the opening bell include Ty Andersen, Gerry Desrosiers, Ray Chaisson, Fishy Dumond, Eddie Barry, Johnnie Fitzgerald, and Dan Sulivan. Sullivan and Dumond will start the season but they expect to be called to service at any time. Sullivan has enlisted in the Navy, while Dumond is studying for aerial warfare and will leave in December.

Cuban Team on Top

HAVANA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Cuba's baseball team won the championship of the amateur "World Series" tournament yesterday when Venezuela defeated the Dominican Republic, 10-7, in the final game of the round-robin series at Tropical Stadium.

Leading Scorer



Associated Press

Heads Nation for Points

Bob Steuber, University of Missouri back who used to be an end, was logged as the Nation's leading collegian scorer Oct. 19. Ten touchdowns and three conversions gave him a 63-point total as of that date.

Broken Windows Add Insult To Team's Defeat

CHARLESTON, Miss., Oct. 21 (AP)—Charleston is going to have to move either its football field or high school building, or get a better football team.

Indianola High blanked Charleston with four touchdowns last week and after every marker Jay Allen, 205-pound tackle, split the uprights for the extra point.

The ball sailed on through the school building windows, close behind the goal posts. The score: Indianola 28, Charleston 0 and six broken window panes.

Meet for Charity

NEW YORK, (AP)—Half of the net proceeds of the 36th annual Millrose Games, track and field meet to be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 6, will go to the United Seamen's Service, officials have announced. The Seamen's Service is establishing recreational clubs and rest centers for officers and men of the American Merchant Marine.

Trend of the Times

LOGAN, Utah (AP)—Usually the winner of the football game between Utah University and Utah State Agricultural College keeps the ball used in the contest.

But when Utah won, Utah State refused to surrender the ball.

"Gotta keep it," a student manager explained. "Can't buy footballs anymore."

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Enjoy BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER AT ALBIANI CAFETERIA Fine Foods at Lowest Prices 151 Huntington Avenue Next to Mechanics Building 6 Other Cafeterias in Boston: 1533 Washington, 704 Washington, 7 School St., 632 Washington, 1136 Washington, 10 Scollay Sq.

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OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT 14 Carver Street Luncheons—Dinners Smörgåsbord in our quiet, candle-lit dining room OPEN SUNDAYS

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HOTEL PIERREPONT 55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Daily and Sunday Dinners . . 85c-$1 Main 4-5500

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The COURANTIAN INN (Famous for Home Cooking) Lunch . . . 40c, 50c and 55c Dinners . . . 65c, 75c, 85c and $1 Catering to special dinner parties 1311 Moravian St., Philadelphia, Pa. Spruce 2646 Not open on Sunday

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EMBASSY CAFETERIA 142 Mass Avenue near Fenway Theatre EXCELLENT FOOD Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

THE CELEBRITY wears an ADAM Hat

"Don't Kid Yourself! We could lose this War!"

MISTER, if you think this war's a cinch, better read your paper or listen to the radio. You'll change your mind—*quick.*

If you think we're going to march to Berlin and Tokio just because we're *right*—forget it!

People just as clean and decent as we are—just as righteous—just as patriotic, have been ground to the dust under the hob-nailed boots of other people trained and toughened for one purpose—*war.*

Choose *now.* Either *we* give our boys the planes, tanks, guns, and ships they've *got* to have to win—or we're letting them march to their defeat and our destruction.

Planes cost money. Tanks don't grow on trees. And the storks don't bring subchasers.

We've got to *pay* for them. "We" means *all* of us—including *you.*

How? By buying WAR BONDS. By putting 10 percent of every dollar we earn into the Pay-Roll Savings Plan. A dime out of every dollar—a dollar out of every ten—every payday. And every time our savings amount to $18.75 we get a Bond, worth $25 in 10 years. That's $4 back for every $3 we put in.

Isn't that the *least* we who stay at home can do to help win the war? Stop and think about it—next time you're tempted to buy something you don't really need. Remember the President's words—"We cannot have all we want if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need."

And if, every payday, we don't set aside every nickel, dime, or dollar we can possibly scrape together for War Bonds, we're letting our boys down.

That's the truth, every word of it—*and we know it!*

DO YOU KNOW?

When you buy WAR BONDS, you're saving, not giving! Series E WAR BONDS are worth 33⅓ percent more in 10 years! You get back $4 for every $3 you invest!

These BONDS, when held to maturity (10 years), yield 2.9 percent per year on your investment, compounded semi-annually!

Joining a Pay-Roll Savings Plan makes saving easy!

Joining your bank's Victory Club (it works like any Thrift or Christmas Club) is a convenient way to save for War Bonds for those who aren't members of a Pay-Roll Savings Plan.

You can have enough money to do a lot of things you'd like to do, and to buy the many things you'll need after the war is over, if you save enough in War Bonds every payday NOW!

You can start buying WAR BONDS by buying War Stamps for as little as 10 cents.

EVERYBODY EVERY PAYDAY 10%

EVERYBODY— EVERY PAYDAY 10% IN WAR BONDS

This advertisement is published at the request of the Treasury Department of the United States Government

Attempt to Circumvent U. S. Rent Control by Recourse to Courts Fails

Rent Ceilings Attacked From Many Angles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 21 — Attempts by some Detroit landlords to circumvent Government rent control by recourse to the courts have failed. In four recent cases, each of which attacked rent ceilings from a different angle, the Wayne County Circuit Court has ruled for the tenant and against the landlord.

Most significant of the four was a suit challenging the constitutionality of the Emergency Price Regulation Act of 1942, which provides for rent ceilings. It was filed in behalf of the owner of a four-flat dwelling who sought to evict a tenant who refused to pay a higher rent than the flat had drawn on April 1, 1941, the base date at which Detroit rents are frozen.

Petition for eviction was denied by a Circuit Court Commissioner, after which the landlord appealed to the Circuit Court. His suit charged that the Price Control Act is unconstitutional on the grounds that it impairs the obligation of contracts, takes property without compensation and without due process of law, fails to set up limitations of authority, delegates legislative power to a governmental agency which should be exercised specifically by Congress, constitutes class legislation and takes property and money from one person and gives it to another.

Special Court

Circuit Judge George B. Murphy, in dismissing the suit, pointed out that the Price Control Acts sets up a special court, the Emergency Court of Appeals, to hear all litigation arising from administration of the act, and that, therefore, he had no jurisdiction.

"In time of peace," Judge Murphy ruled, "Congress would not have power to enact the statute here under discussion, because, in peacetime, local courts would have exclusive jurisdiction over matters here at issue. But these are not peacetimes. We are engaged in a war of survival. Our first duty is to win the war that the nation may not perish.

"In war, individual and property rights must give way to the necessities of the nation. If the Government has the right to draft its manhood and send them to distant battlefields—which all must now concede—it must be obvious that, as a war measure, it also has the power to regular the prices of necessities of life, of which one is rent, to the end that the war may be waged successfully."

Several times during the trial, Judge Murphy interrupted to ask the plaintiff, "Are you aware that there's a war on?"

In another case, the court decided that the "sale" of a home by the landlord to his tenant had not been made in good faith, but only as an attempt to defeat rent control. The home was sold for $5,800, with a down payment of only $100. The monthly payment then was fixed at $65, which was $25 above the rent permitted by rent control regulations.

Instances of this kind have been so numerous in Detroit that OPA Director Leon Henderson recently singled out this city as one in which extra effort would be used to eliminate the practice.

Patrict V. McNamara, rent director for the Detroit area, agreed that the procedure of putting rented property on the market in an attempt to pierce rent ceilings had been adopted by a large number of landlords, and predicted that the court decision would discourage the practice.

'Reasonable' Price

"When the property is sold at a reasonable price with a reasonable down payment, there is nothing that can be done about it," Mr. McNamara said. "A 'reasonable' price might be considered to be a price from 10 to 15 per cent in excess of what the property would have brought a year ago, but there have been cases in which houses were sold for as much as 40 per cent more than they could have been bought a year ago."

Still a third court case was brought by a landlady who had sought to evict a tenant by claiming that she wanted to occupy the premises herself. Circuit Judge Harry B. Keidan found that she had not acted in good faith. He dismissed the suit, ruling that she had failed to prove that she wished to occupy the premises, after testimony had shown that she accepted a lower rent from her tenant only under protest.

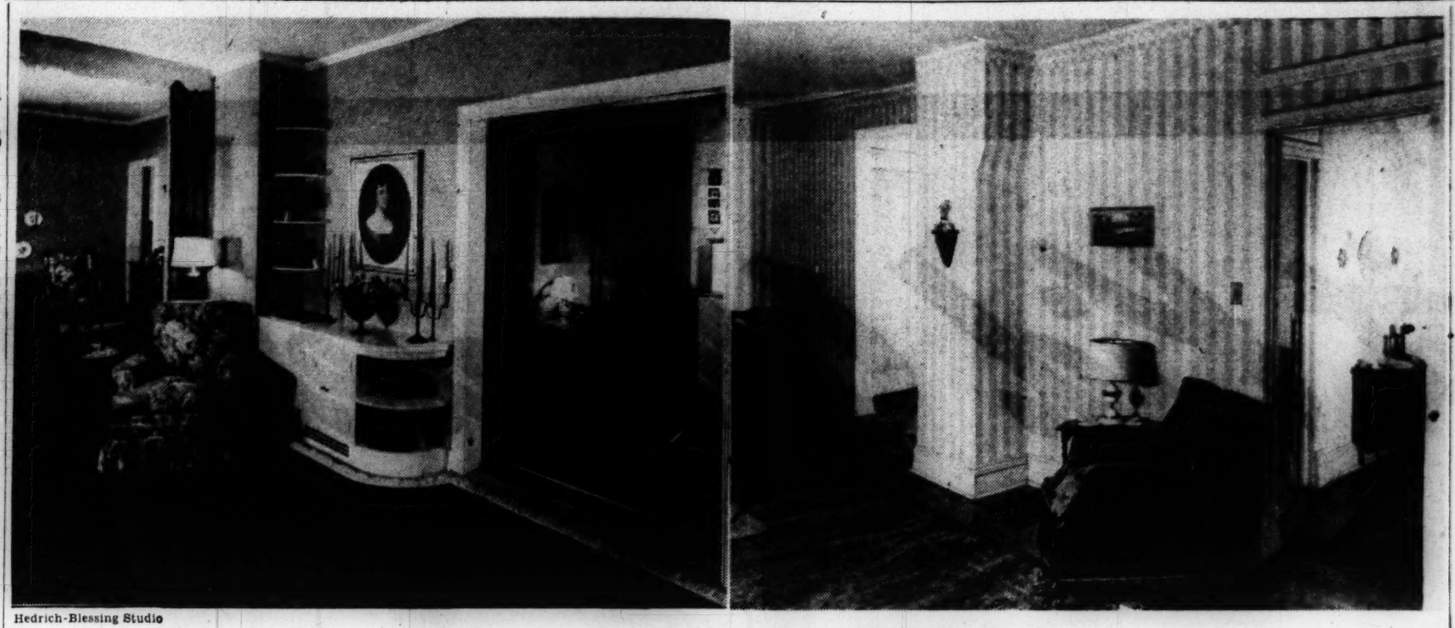
The fourth suit resulted in a ruling that rent control applies to all individuals, regardless of occupation. The suit was brought by the owner of an apartment building in an effort to evict a tenant. The owner argued that the tenant was a professional man, not a defense worker, and that he was therefore not protected by the rent ceiling.

Circuit Judge Lester S. Moll ruled that "where a rent administrator fixes a defense-area ceiling, the law must apply equally to all persons in the area. There is no difference in tenant status."

Circuses Get Permission To Travel Until Dec. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Circuses and carnivals have been given a "go ahead" from the Government to continue to operate until Dec. 1, but their fate next year remains undetermined.

The Office of Defense Transportation issued a special permit to allow the movement of circuses and carnivals in railroad cars they owned or leased prior to Oct. 5. The ODT said they must be in winter quarters by Dec. 1, since the permit would not be extended.



Hedrich-Blessing Studio

Streamlined Living Room Attained by Only Minor Changes

The above transformation (after and before remodeling) of outmoded Victorian living room into modern design was attained by the United States Gypsum Company in its experimental home at Park Ridge, Ill. Just a few bookcases and shelves removed the obtrusive chimney and provided practical use for wasted space. Curtains slung on track now enable room to be divided for multi-purposes. Wider hall doorway increased spaciousness. All this was done at small expense.

Many Reasons Why United Nations Should Win

This is the third and final article in a series dealing with the transformation of old housing into new, both for present-day projects and postwar planning.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Gypsum Company has just finished remodeling an old house in Park Ridge, Ill., which is filled with hundreds of sound reasons why the United Nations should win the war.

The use of revolutionary wallboard construction for walls and ceilings may not be sufficient to inspire the armed forces of America into winning the war. And because someone has conceived ideas for increasing closet space and removing obtrusive room projections may not capture the imagination of the soldiers facing the enemy in Europe and the East Indies.

But add these ideas to the growing pool of revolutionary trends in housing rising from the impact of the war, and you have what many builders say is the low-cost home "which the nation is fighting for."

Vastly Changed Codes

In other words, when the war is over, the American soldier will return to vastly changed housing codes, building methods and modernized materials which will help to make capitalism work more advantageously for the benefit of the family of small means. And if that is not what America is really fighting for then the efforts of the United States Gypsum Company in making over its model, remodeled home has no practical value.

War is not pleasant, yet it has a way of speeding practical ideas into the markets. That is why the youngster of the postwar era will be shouting: "Hey fellas, look what's happened to my room!" And the housewife will wake up some morning to find that her bedroom, like Rip Van Winkle, has been aroused from a 100-year-old slumber into a modern world of color, spacious living quarters and good balance.

Cluttered closets of the Gypsum Company's house have been transformed into spacious storage room by only a few minor changes. Old walls and ceilings were resurfaced with wallboard. The boy's room got some built-in shelves, a full-length mirror and more space by removing a partition. The bathroom, where family members do most of their singing, now sings itself in terms of highly decorative notes and colorful tones. The old bath lacked headroom, requiring a new dormer which is surprisingly inexpensive.

Curtains on Tracks

As for the living room, homespun curtains that slide on tracks, an offensive window removed, a generous new "picture" window added and the use of built-in shelves fitting into a once-obtrusive jog caused by the chimney have introduced new standards of comfort and functional living.

Sliding doors that push into the walls instead of out into the room salvage hundreds of cubic feet of wasted space. Tables that usually constitute "dead weight" in playrooms and kitchen can be lifted into the walls and table space utilized for other purposes when needed. Warped floors are taken care of easily by the use of hardboard. Window seats serve as clothes hampers. Closets are utilized 100 per cent by ingenius arrangement of shelves and poles. A lavatory was made out of an old downstairs closet at a material cost of only $170.80. A large dining room that was seldom used was converted into a three-in-one room, guest, study and revenue or rental bedroom. The plot in the kitchen was designed to enable the housewife to take one step in the right direction and save dozens of steps in other directions.

Postwar Planning

If you can't find enough revenue left over after paying the income tax; you can at least think in terms of remodeling after the war. In which case, the Gypsum company offers the following basis for postwar planning:

Think in terms of utilizing waste space for new storage locations, closets, extra bedroom. Rooms to work and play in can be made from cast-off corners. Just see how you can make space by shifting the scenes or relocating partitions. For the whole story, try the Gypsum Company booklet: "How to modernize your home" Dept. 122, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago.

War Forces an Adjustment In Public Housing Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The war has forced an important adjustment in the operating policies of public housing agencies. The Chicago Housing Authority has just announced that, following a plan being widely put into effect, a new rent schedule has been applied at the Jane Addams, the Julia C. Lathrop, and the Trumbull Park Homes, all low-cost housing projects built and maintained through a subsidy by the Federal Government.

Under the new plan it will no longer be necessary for all tenants to move out when their incomes rise above a prescribed minimum. The system was founded on the idea of providing low-cost housing for those with small incomes only. The quarters provided are invariably of such a type that families with incomes well above the so-called "underprivileged" level have been anxious to move in. Only those earning less than $100 a month were accepted, however, and when a family's income rose above this, they had to move out and make way for one at the lower income level.

Rent Increases With Pay

Under the change only those families earning less than $100 a month will be accepted as new tenants, but as incomes increase, as they rapidly are these days, the tenant may stay, with certain limitations, at an increased rent.

The difference paid will, of course, go to reduce the amount of the public subsidy which makes it possible to provide these quarters at rentals below those which would have to be charged in a similar private project.

Under this new plan the $15 to $17 a month rentals charged for families earning less than $900 a year are among the lowest rates to be charged in a large city for modern housing accommodations.

The Authority will still request families in the highest income brackets to move out to residences offered by private real estate interests, but no one will have to move just because his income has gone a few dollars above the minimum of $100 a month. The rent charged will depend entirely on the family income, approximating 20 to 25 per cent of earnings.

Helping to Finance

This actually will mean a decrease in rent for those in the lowest brackets, so that those who, by earning more, pay more rent are not only helping to finance the whole project with less of a subsidy, but are helping those in that lower income class.

As it works out, it is explained by Miss Elizabeth Wood, Executive Secretary of the Authority, an $800-a-year family will pay the same proportion of its income for rent as a $1,600-a-year family. If these families were living in a four-room apartment at the Jane Addams Houses, the former would now pay $16 a month, the latter $31.

At present there are 37 families in the three projects whose incomes have increased in recent months to more than $3,000 a year. These will be asked to move at once.

Presbyterians Seek War Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 — The Presbyterian Church of the United States Oct. 20 had launched an appeal to its parishioners for an emergency fund of $1,000,000 to be raised by Nov. 8 to enable the church to carry on vital war work.

According to the Rev. Dr. Stuart Nye Hutchinson, Moderator, who launched the plea, the fund is designed to carry out the three-fold program of the Presbyterian wartime Service Commission as follows:

"To expand work for the spiritual welfare of soldiers and sailors through the Church's Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, and the Committee on Camp and Church Activities devoted to service in camp areas;

"To provide for the immediate extension of Church and Sunday School facilities to new war industry communities; and

"To continue medical war and civilian relief abroad and to aid in the support of inter-denominational Christian agencies in Europe and Asia."

According to the Wartime Commission, the appeal was believed to mark the first time in the Church's history that the Moderator addressed a message to the membership, instead of to the synods to be relayed through the Presbyteries to the pastors.

Venezuela City of Caracas Making Headway in Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 21 —Despite present difficulties in securing building materials, this city is making marked headway in its long-range program of expansion designed to house some 750,000 person within the next 10 years, if necessary.

Although its rate of growth, marked by construction of an average of five buildings every day in 1940, has been partially choked by reduced maritime transportation, the Government has continued work on a majority of its major projects. The large mid-Caracas area known as El Silencio has already been demolished to make way for 3,000 Government-operated low-rent workers' apartments.

The ambitious aqueduct plan, under study by a joint committee of American engineers and the Ministry of Public Works for several years, will start shortly, bringing water, now scarce here, from a wide mountain area. When completed it will enable Caracas residents to drink directly from their taps instead of having to boil and filter drinking water. The water works will be designed to accommodate 750,000 people. Similar projects are now being studied in sewerage disposal.

Individual builders have also announced expansion programs. Luis Roche, creator of several large Caracas suburbs, this week said he was about to begin construction of a large shopping center in the eastern outskirts of the city. The facade of the main building will be 330 yards long. It will include a theater, post office, bank, telegraph, radio station and restaurant. Señor Roche said he expected to use local materials for the most part and that hardware and other imported items have already been secured.

The growth of Caracas has levelled off in past months due to severe curtailments in the personnel of petroleum companies. But the government of the Federal District has decided not to delay its program which will prepare for what it believes to be an inevitable postwar expansion. Caracus population jumped from 92,000 in 1920 to 165,000 in 1930, and is well over 300,000 at present.

Present Is Held Right Time To Get Rid of Outmoded Codes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Now is the time for cities and towns to get rid of outmoded building codes that make no sense in these wartime days and will make less sense in the postwar reconstruction, according to Frederick P. Champ, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

"Zoning laws in many cities," Mr. Champ declared, "long hamstrung by restrictions that made no sense whatever, have been overturned by the immediate needs of war housing. It will be to the everlasting benefit of the nation if we can keep them over-turned. Too much of the average American city is zoned for commercial properties. A great deal of it must be turned back for residential use. This should cut down small retail business failures, help the municipal tax picture and aid in retaining city populations in cities.

"Some authorities now contend that one store for every 25 families is about right on an average and for food stores, for example, the ratio ought to run around one for every 50 families.

"Municipal authorities can make an important wartime contribution by revising their outworn zoning ordinances now. Fortunately, many are doing so. In some, restrictions against 'row' type houses have been lifted, in others 'dry wall' construction—long banned—is now permitted. The FHA has performed a fine public service in suggesting building code reforms and urging minimum constructions standards for war housing. The wisdom of the agency's scientific and sensible suggestions should not be lost on public officials in the postwar period.

"The property in that fifth of urban United States, now under the 'dead hand' influence of blight, will have to be rehabilitated sooner or later if the American city is not to suffer really serious disintegration—and it looks as though it will be the nation's most immediate and important postwar job. It certainly holds the greatest employment potentialities. The Federal Government's assistance may be necessary in acquiring large areas of slum sections for reclaiming because, from what we can see now, this step may require too much financial backing for any private group. From then on private enterprise can do the job.

"One thing almost certain to be needed is some national agency, probably government-sponsored and operated, to study new construction methods, investigate new building materials and generally act as an unbiased fact-finding medium to enable us to reach the great mass market with houses they can afford to buy."

Fireproofed Lumber Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—The lumber industry is moving swiftly into a new field to meet the wartime demand for several hundred million board feet of fire-resistant lumber to replace steel girders needed for armament.

Capacity of the industry to produce fireproofed lumber has been stepped up to 250,000,000 board feet annually, utilizing the same equipment used to treat lumber to resist termites and decay, according to J. F. Linthicum, president of the American Lumber and Treating Company.

Spurred by the war program and helped by the establishment of Federal specifications for fire-retardant chemicals and processes, the production of fire-resistant lumber—a known process 50 years ago—has jumped into high figures although annual output amounted to only a few million board feet before 1942.

Reaching full production late this year, fire-resistant wood is to play an important role in the United States Navy plans to overcome the submarine menace.

For example, an expanding fleet of blimps—intended to guard the nation's shores against undersea craft and possibly even enemy aircraft—is being housed in gigantic fireproofed buildings constructed with treated timbers.

Largest wood-frame buildings in the world, these hangars for lighter-than-air craft consist of a series of great Gothic-type arches of such immense proportions that the peak will be 21 stories from the ground.

By using wood, the Navy saves thousands of tons of strategic steel for the war effort and by pressure treating the timbers with fireproofing chemicals it guards against the hazard of fires, incendiary bombing or sabotage.

Recognizing the importance of fire-resistant lumber in the war effort, the Government recently outlined standards for fire-proofed wood based upon research by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, commercial wood-preserving concerns and lumber-manufacturing companies.

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Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	667,320
1942 volume to date	87,579,526
1941 volume to date	113,734,213

Profit Taking Halts Rise In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Stocks settled into an irregular range today after profit selling checked an early advance to the best average levels in nearly a year.

The uneven retreat was speeded by a reaction in steels and motors, leaders of yesterday's rise. A few industrial specialties clung to modest gains but final hour prices for many of the key issues were fractionally under previous closings.

First hour dealings were fairly active and thereafter the market had frequent slowdowns. Transactions for the five-hour period were around 650,000 shares.

There was nothing in the news to identify with the market's mild reversal, and it was taken by analysists as a sign that followers of the buying side were more eager to cash in small profits after six months of fairly steady upturn.

Douglas Aircraft pushed up a point on the anouncement of a $5 dividend. The company made a similar payment a year ago.

There was some interest in the recently dormant oils and several were a little higher in the late proceedings.

In front most of the time were Air Reduction, Union Carbide, Crucible Steel, Dow Chemical, United Aircraft, and Sears Roebuck. In arrears near the finish were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Great Northern, and Southern Railway.

Curb stocks at improved figures were Gulf Oil, Humble, Creole Petroleum, American Gas & Electric, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. N. J. Zinc and Penn-Central Airlines recorded minor dips.

Rail Bonds Recover

The group of reorganization railroad bonds which were depressed by large-scale selling on Tuesday made a sharp but selective recovery today with numerous issues ahead fractions to a point or so near the final hour.

There was some balking at the start as traders tested the track on which the carriers bogged down yesterday but toward noon they were away and most of the rail leaders were up.

Bond analysts detected a more careful selection of those issues not in reorganization, that is, those roads whose bonds are selling cheaply considering the regular meeting of interest dates.

The general advance in rails boosted several Baltimore & Ohio issues ¼ to ⅝ of a point, and similar advances were scored by Illinois Central, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Southern Pacific and Wabash.

Among the reorganization group, Chicago & Northwestern bonds showed gains of ¼ to 1 point, although the 4s of '87 moved sharply lower in line with yesterday's prices. Rock Island, Denver & Rio Grande, New Haven, Frisco, Seaboard Air Line and Missouri Pacific issues climbed fractions to more than a point.

While a few industrials shared in the upturn, the groups other than rails generally were neglected.

U. S. Government bonds were quiet and about unchanged, while foreign loans managed a small, ragged advance.

Corn Prices Weak In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP) — Corn prices sagged about ½ cent a bushel at times today to lows for the year reflecting marketing of grain stimulated by expanding harvest operations.

Weakness of corn checked the advance in other grains.

Brokers reported there is much new corn of high moisture content coming into market and industries have not yet increased demand for the new grain. Scarcity of storage space is believed responsible for the selling since prospective government loan rates and high livestock prices encourage producers who can to hold their grain on farms, traders said.

Savings and Loan Assets Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Zebulon V. Woodward, executive vice-president of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Institutions, reported total assets of such associations in New York State increased by more than $3,000,000 during the first half of 1942 to a record level.

He said total assets of $479,305,330 on June 30 compared with $476,058,641 on Dec. 31, 1941, based on figures from the State Banking Department and the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York.

N. E. T. & T. Net $7 on Common

BOSTON (AP)—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reported net income of $10,498,852, the equivalent of $7 a share, for the year ended Sept. 30 as compared with $9,896,469, or $7.42 a share, in the corresponding period of 1941.

The company said it expected that retroactive taxes eventually would cause a decrease in the 1942 net.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	47½	47½	47½	Oct 20
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	43¾	43½	43¾	— ¼
7¾	5½	Adams E .15e	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
23¼	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	2	24	24	24	+ ⅜
14⅜	10	Addressog (1)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	17	38	37⅝	37¾	+ ½
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	7	2	1⅞	2	
⅛	⅛	Allegheny Cp	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 20
6	3½	All'gpf530ww	6	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	4	13	12⅞	13	Oct 20
22¼	16	Alleg L $1.20e	7	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	6½	6½	½	+ ¼
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	6	146½	144½	145½	— ½
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	
15⅛	11⅞	Allied Mi ½pe	9	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	8	6¼	6	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	5	73	73	73	Oct 20
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ¾e	27	27	26⅜	26¾	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Oct 20
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½h	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 15
67⅝	43	Amerada Pet 2	11	70	69	70	+2
23⅝	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	1	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	11	44⅝	43	44⅝	+1⅛
8¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Am Bosch ¼e	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	5	28⅜	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
70½	56⅝	Am Can (3)	7	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	+1
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	3	27	27	27	
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	6	67¾	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½e	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	93	93	93	+1
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	6¼	5¾	6⅛	Oct 20
22¾	14½	Am Com Alc (2e)	5	16⅜	16¼	16¾	— ¼
147⅜	87⅛	Am Distill	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
1½	⅝	Am Ecaus TH	10	1½	1½	1½	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	2	5	5	5	Oct 7
24	16¼	Am Export 1½e	6	23	23	23	— ¾
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	3	1	1	1	
38¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	5	35¾	35½	35½	Oct 19
43¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	22	40	38½	38½	—1¼
57⅛	1½	Am & F P 2pf	6	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
35	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	7	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¾
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
36¼	32½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Oct 16
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	49½	49	49¾	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
34	25	Am Ice pf	3	31½	31	31½	+ ¾
4⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	3	5	5	5	Oct 20
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
89½	65	Am Lo pf 5¼k	3	83	82¼	82¼	— ¼
12¾	9½	Am M&F .60e	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Am M & Met	2	7	7	7	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¾
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	47	⅞	⅛	⅛	Oct 20
26¼	15⅛	APL$6p3¾k	9	19¾	19¼	19½	— ½
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	9	17¾	17	18	—1
57⅜	33¼	Am R&S .15e	34	57⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ¼
12	9½	Am R M .70e	18	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8	4¾	Am Saf R ½e		8	7⅞	8	
10⅝	6¾	Am Seat ½e	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	3½	Am Smelt (2)	11	41½	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	143½	143	143½	+ ½
35¾	29	Am Snuff2.80e	3	36	36	36	+ ¾
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	8	20⅜	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Am Stovel.20	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	88	88	88	
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Oct 20
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	13	125¾	125	125	— ½
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	4	43	42¾	42¾	+ ⅝
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	13	44¼	43½	43½	+ ¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131	131	131	
6⅜	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	63	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	32	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
3⅜	1⅞	Am Water Wks	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	48	48	48	Oct 19
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 20
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	63	62½	62½	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	19	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	2	45	45	45	+2¾
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1¼e)	61	28⅜	27½	27½	— ¾
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
12	7⅜	Andes Cop ¾e	5	12¼	11½	11½	— ½
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 16
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	1	34	34	34	Oct 19
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅞
4⅛	2½	Armour III	8	3	3	3	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	9	47½	46¾	46¾	
66	41	Arm III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	— 1½
29¼	21	Armstrong ¾e	6	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Arnold C ⅜e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 19
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 19
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	7	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DGIpf 6	1	69	69	69	Oct 17
83	53	ADG2pf163¼k	1	72	72	72	Oct 17
27⅛	20	Associates 1 2	2	26⅞	26¾	26¾	Sep 29
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	24	51½	50¾	50⅞	— ½
72½	60¾	At T&SF pf 5	3	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	— ¼
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	11	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	
34	16½	Atl G&W 3g	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	44	44	44	Oct 20
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	105	105	105	Oct 20
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	48	48	48	Oct 20
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	56	56	56	+ ¼
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 16
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 17
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	24	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	18	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	17	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	3	5¾	5½	5¾	Oct 20
11⅞	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	15	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	14	14¾	14¾	14¾	
21¾	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅞	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Oct 20
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84	84	84	Oct 20
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	10	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia.3e	10	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
54	46½	Ben in pf 2½	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Oct 20
24¾	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	28	59	57¾	57¾	+ ¾
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	113½	113½	113½	Oct 20
25	18¾	Bigelow-S1½e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Oct 20
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	30	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
38¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	36	37	36	Oct 20
17¾	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
22⅝	18⅛	Borden Co .90e	17	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
27⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	8	26⅞	26½	26½	
3⅛	1¾	Boston&Maine	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	2	30¼	30	30	— ¼
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	7	9	9	9	
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	12	21¼	21	21	— ¼
34½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Oct 19
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	35½	35½	35½	— ½
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 9
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 20
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(⅓ee)	16	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	
15¼	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	4	15½	15	15½	+ ½
22⅜	16¼	Bullard Co 2	13	24½	23½	24½	+ 1⅛
26⅜	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	5	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55½	55½	55½	Oct 20
9⅜	6¼	Burr Add .45e	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 20
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	14	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9⅜	½	Byers (AM)	7	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ¾ae	1	14¾	14½	14¾	Oct 20
		C					
20¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	20⅝	20½	20½	
51⅝	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	19	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾ae	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 20
12⅞	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	21	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
5¾	3⅜	Canadian Pac	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Oct 20
3¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	Oct 20
28	22½	Carpen S (2e)	1	28	28	28	Oct 20
3	2⅛	Carrier-C .15e	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
72	54¾	Case (J I) (3e)	4	72	71¼	72	
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	
24¾	15	Celanese 1¼e	36	25⅝	25	25½	+ ½
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅛	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23⅝	16	Cent-teed Pr 1a	1	17	17	17	Oct 19
2¾	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2⅛	2	2	
3⅜	1⅞	Cent RR NJ	2	3¼	3	3	Oct 20
18	11	Cen Violetta 1a	2	13	13	13	—1
3¼	2	Century Rib M	5	3	2⅞	3	Oct 7
34¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	4	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ¼
2⅝	1¼	Cert-teed Prod	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
19	15½	Chain Belt 1e	3	17½	17½	17½	Oct 16
18	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Oct 15
9½	5⅛	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 16
36¼	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	17	34¼	34	34	+ ¼
108	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	96	96	96	Oct 20
2	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 20

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	8	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Chi Gr West	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf 5½k	6	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 14
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	15	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 7
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	½	½	½	
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Oct 20
1⅝	¼	CRI & P 7pf	3	1¼	1	1¼	Oct 19
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Oct 8
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	2	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 19
66¾	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾4e	35	66¼	65½	66⅛	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 16
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Oct 19
38⅞	28	Clark Eq 2¼4e	1	38	38	38	— ⅝
29	22	CleveG.B.(1e)	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	7	43⅞	43¼	43½	+ ½
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
25⅜	17	Com O Del (1)	42	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel 3¼e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½	—1
55¾	42¼	Corn Pr 2.60	11	53⅝	52½	52½	+1
⅞	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
143⅛	103⅜	Crane Co (1g)	309	137⅛	135⅜	137⅜	
165⅜	121½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	161¼	161¼	161¼	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	2	8	8	8	
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼4e	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼4	1	38	38	38	—1
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	4	12	11¾	12	
26	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	48	35½	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅞
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	8	77½	77	77½	+ 1½
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾4e	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	84	84	84	Oct 6
13¼	8¾	Cuban Pack	1	10½	10½	10½	
19⅜	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 25
2	1	Curtis Publish	25	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	12	Curt p pf1.35k	3	19¼	19	19¼	Oct 20
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	103	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	4	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
17¾	12⅝	Cutler-H .85e	3	18	17½	17½	+ ¼
		D—E					
3¼	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
17½	15½	Davega pf 1¾	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	Davis Ch .60e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	18	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
24¼	18½	Deere 1.35e	55	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
29¾	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 20
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel-W-G.80	3	11½	11½	11½	
7	4	Del & Hudson	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
9	4	Del Lack&W	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Den&RioGW pf	35	⅜	⅛	⅛	Oct 19
18⅝	14⅝	Det Ed 1.30e	64	16⅛	15⅞	16	
27¾	18	Diam Mat1¾4e	3	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ¼
39½	33¼	Diam M pf1¾	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
9⅜	6¼	Diam T M 1½	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 17
21⅝	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	6	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
86½	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	86	86	86	Oct 15
⅞	⅞	Dixie-Vort ¼e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 20
23¼	16⅜	Doehler 1½e	4	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅝
13⅜	8	Dome M 1.70e	51	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	19	70⅜	69	70	+ ½
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	6	123	121	123	+3½
16⅞	13⅛	Dresser M 3¼e	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
6¼	2¾	Dunhill Int	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 19
144	102¾	du Pont 3½ae	19	131⅝	130½	130½	— ½
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	2	125	125	125	Oct 20
29⅞	16¾	East Air Lines	7	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅞
3⅝	2¼	East Roll Mill	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
141	108	Eastman (5)	7	139½	139	139½	+ ½
34¼	26	Eaton Mfg 3	2	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ⅜
15	11	Edis Bros .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 20
1½	⅛	E&M In .06e	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 20
30¼	20⅜	El Auto 1¾4e	8	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	10⅜	Elec Boat 1¾4	4	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
32¾	15	El P&L $6 pf	4	27¾	26¾	26¾	—1¼
35¼	17¼	El P&L $7 pf	13	31½	29½	30	—2
33	29	El Stor Bat 2	2	33	33	33¼	+ ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Enforced War Bond Buying Recommended

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Commerce Department expert has suggested compulsory war bond purchases to finance the war on a pay-as-we-fight plan, repayment of the money after the war to be withheld long enough to avert a potential inflation boomerang.

Otherwise, Dr. Thomas K. Hitch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce said, a postwar "consumer buying spree made possible by widespread redemption of savings certificates could have an explosive effect in markets partly depleted of goods."

Also advocating heavier taxation, Dr. Hitch said in an article written for the October issue of Current Business — a Commerce Department publication—that the nation already was paying for the war "materially," since about one half of national production had been swung into the war effort, taking many civilian products off the market.

In an interview after the article appeared, Dr. Hitch said he did not refer to existing bonds, "but to bonds which might be issued—or postwar tax refunds."

"We can pay for the war now financially as well as materially," Dr. Hitch wrote, adding that as goods are diverted to war needs, the money which normally would have been spent for them "can likewise be diverted."

However, he added, unless the money so diverted into the Treasury's war chest, "is immobilized by one of a number of possible means inflation will remain a potential threat, particularly in the immediate postwar period when the need for restraints on spending will be less well appreciated by the public."

Dr. Hitch said that at the end of the war, before production had been given time to build up depleted civilian markets, if the bonds held by the public were immediately redeemed and the money spent, inflation would not have been prevented but rather given a delayed punch effect.

N. A. M. Urges Full Co-operation With WLB to Cut Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK Oct. 21—Commending the War Labor Board for its three-point program to reduce "wildcat strikes" interfering with war production, the National Association of Manufacturers, in a statement issued today, urged its 8,000 member companies to give full co-operation to the board in making this program effective. The statement reads:

"The N. A. M. calls attention to the War Labor Board program to ascertain, whether management has fully discharged its obligation to settle all grievances as promptly as possible." It urges management to review existing grievance procedures to determine whether they are adequate and whether actual grievances are being handled expeditiously. Employers are reminded that many grievances may be petty or unfounded, but the association urges renewed attention to this problem, not only by top management but by all supervisory employees. Strikes in war industries must stop and N. A. M. is anxious that no employer shall be a factor in their continuance.

"It is gratifying to note that the War Labor Board has now unanimously agreed that:

"'The whole of the bad effect of these strikes on war production cannot be measured by man-days alone. Shortage of production at one point in the war production program interrupts the flow and causes shortages at other points.'

"Co-operation on the part of all concerned to effectuate the board's new program, if successful," the association's statement concluded, "may obviate the necessity for the anti-strike legislation for which the public has been clamoring."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Rate	Record
Reduced				
Atlas Plywood	30c	11- 3		10-24
Irregular				
Ca Fairbanks Morse	25c	12- 1		11-16
Dominion & Anglo Investment Co Ltd	$1.25	12- 1		11-15
Parkersburg-R & R	75c	12- 1		11-16
Sedgley (R F) Inc	10c	10-31		10-23
Skelly Oil	75c	12-14		11- 9
Skelly Oil Co	75c	12-14		11- 9
Trane Co	12½c	11-16		11- 2
Trane Co	12½c	11-16		11- 2
Final				
Ang-Iran Oil Co Ltd	14	1-10 ..		10-23 9-29
Extra				
Aluminium Ltd	$2	12- 5		11 14
Life Savers	40c	12- 1		11- 2
Loblaw Grocetarias Co Ltd cl A	12½c	12- 1		11-10
Do cl B	12½c	12- 1		11-10
McIntyre Por M	$1.11 ..	1- 2		11- 2
Accumulated				
O'Connor Moffatt & Co $1.50 cl AA	37½c ..	11-16		10-18
Atlas Plyw Co $1.25 pf	32c Q	11- 2		10-24
Bank of Toronto	$2.50 Q	12- 1		11- 4
Bridgeport City Trust Co Cons	40c Q	11- 2		10-20
Canadn Exploration Co	10c S	11- 1		10-15
Central Artson Light & P Co 7 pf	$1.75 Q	11- 2		10-20
Do 6 pf	$1.50 Q	11- 2		10-20
Columbia Pict pf	68¾c Q	11-16		11- 2
Cont American Life Ins Co (Wilmington)	37½c Q	10-23		10-15
Fla Pr Corp 7 pf A	$1.75 Q	12- 1		11-13
Do 7 pf (1926)	87½c Q	12- 1		11-13
Hosiery Assoc Gld M Ltd	2c Q	11-16		10-22
Kroger Groc & Bak Co	50c Q	12- 1		11-10
Life Savers	40c Q	12- 1		11- 2
Mercs Plan of Rhode Isld (Providence)	$1 Q	11- 2		10-16
Nat Chem & Man Co	15c Q	11- 2		10-20
Noyes (Ch F) Co	6 pf 22½c Q	11- 2		10-29
Powdrell & Alexander	15c	12-15		12- 1
Princeton Wtr Co (N J)	$1 Q	11- 1		10-20
Ruskin Iron & Steel	15c	12- 1		11-25
Do $2.50 conv pf	62½c Q	12- 1		11-25
St Law Flour M Ltd	75c Q	11- 1		10-20
St Louis County Water Co 7% pf	$1.50 Q	11- 1		10-20
St Paul Fire&Mar Ins Co	$2 Q	10-17		10-12
Sou City Gas&Elec Co	25c Q	11-10		10-31
Do 7 pf	$1.75 Q	11-10		10-31
South Bend Lathe Wks	75c	11-30		11-14
Tri-Cont Corp $2.80 pf (Balance Accum Divs)	$2 Q	11- 2		10-26
Winston-Salem N Cl	40c Q	11- 2		10-15
Wrigley (P) Gld M Ltd	$1 Q	12-15		11-30
Do 8% pf	2c Q	12-15		11-30
Wisconsin Pub Serv Co 5 pf	$1.25 Q	11- 2		10-15

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 2½s 72-67	101.9	101.8	101.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
23 Allegnany 5s 44 Mod	88¼	88¼	88⅜
4 Allegnany 5s 49 Mod	72½	72⅜	72½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	107¾	107¾
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
34 Am T&T 3s 56	107¾	107½	107½
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	141
15 Ann Arbor 4s 95	63½	63½	63½
5 Arm Del 4s 57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Arm Del 4s 55	102¾	102½	102½
10 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅜	111¼	111¼
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	105	105	105
2 AT&SF 4s 60	101	101	101
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111½	111½	111½
3 Atl & Cha2AL25s 44	103½	103½	103½
15 Atl & Birm 4s 33	31	30½	31
17 A C Line 1st 4s 52	86¼	86⅛	86¼
5 A C Line cit 4s 52	75	74½	75
12 A CLine4½s 64	64¾	64½	64¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	28¼	28¼	28¼
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	49	59	59
23 B&O 95 st A	29½	29¼	29½
11 B&O st C	33½	33¼	33½
11 B&O 2000 st D	29	28¾	28¾
21 B&O 96 st F	29⅜	28⅝	29¼
73 B&O cv 6s 60	24½	24	24½
10 B&O 4s 48	57¾	57½	57¾
12 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	49¼	48½	48⅞
15 B&O SW 50 st	38¾	38½	38¾
1 B&O TC 4s 59	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
2 Bell TPa 5s 48B	104¾	104¾	104⅞
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103½	103	103½
6 Beth Stl 3 s 65	103¼	103⅛	103¼
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
23 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38⅞	38½	38⅝
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72¼	72⅝
5 Bkly Edis 4½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 50 50	81	81	81
9 Bug R&P 57 st	35	35	35
37 Bur C R&No 5s 34	12½	12	12⅛
21 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Can Sou 5s 62	79	79	79
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
1 Cdanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	33	32	33
18 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7½	7½	7½
31 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅜	7¼	7¼
31 Cen of Ga cons 5s 45	21	20¾	20¾
52 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	73	5x71¾	73¼
3 Cen Ill 1t 3½s 66	111	111	111
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72½	72½	72½
33 Cen Pac 5s 60	56½	56	56½
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	86	86	86
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19½	19½	19½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17¼	17¼	17¼
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¼	90¾	91¼
15 C&O 2nd 4s 89 R&A	114½	114½	114½
68 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23¼	23	23¼
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	74¾	74½	74¾
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	65	65	65
10 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81½	81⅜	81½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¾	93⅝	93¾
11 Chi & R Ill 5s 97	32¾	32½	32¾
5 ChGtW Inc 4½s 2038	39⅝	39	39⅝
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65¾	65¾	65¾
21 Chi It&L 5s 47	31	30¾	31
10 Chi It&L 4s 47	30	29	29
199 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	17¾	17½	17½
228 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3¾	3⅞
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	43	43	43
54 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43½	43	43½
29 CM&SP 4½s 89Z	43¼	43	43¼
48 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43	42½	42¾
9 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40½	40½	40½
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24½	24¼	24½
67 Chi &NW gen 5s 87	33¾	32¾	33
15 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	32½	32½	32½
68 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3¼	3⅛	3¼
54 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	23⅛	22¾	22¾
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23⅛	22¾	22¾
44 Chi&NW 4s 87	32¾	32	32⅛
10 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	32	31½	32
23 Chi&NW 3½s 87	31½	30¾	30¾
99 CRI&P 4½s 52A	19½	19	19⅛
32 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4½	4⅛	4⅜
76 CRI&P 4s 88	32¼	31¾	32
4 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	29½	29½	29½
243 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101	101	101
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
11 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
1 Childs Co 5s 57	39½	39½	39½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	40½	40½	40½
3 Cin Gas & El 3½s 66	109	109	109
24 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49½	48⅞	49⅜
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71½	71½	71½
7 CCC&StL 4s StL	66½	66	66½
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	71	70¾	70¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s 72	77½	77½	77½
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	68¼	68	68
5 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	61½	61½	61½
69 Col & So 4½s 80	27	26½	26½
9 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	94	93½	93¾
7 Columbia G 5s 52 Maq	93½	93½	93½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	88¾	88¾	88¾
8 ComlMack inc 69ww	46	45½	46
1 Com'wthEd cv 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	35⅛	35¼	35⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
2 Crane 2¾s 50	101	101	101
6 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	32½	32¼	32½
6 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94½	94½	94½
7 Dayton P & L 3s 70	106	105⅝	106
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58½	58½
D & R G 4s 36	21½	21½	21½
79 D & R G 4s 36	21¼	20⅝	20¾
8 D & R G West 5s-55	4¼	4	4
49 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3	2¾	3
47 D & R G West 5s 78	18½	18	18
3 Det Ed 3s 70	105	105	105
5 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110½	110⅜	110½
1 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	102½	102½	102½
5 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	103½	103½	103½
34 Erie 4½s 2015	55⅝	55	55⅞
3 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91¼	91¼
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅜	98¼	98¼
41 Fla E Cst 5s 74	19½	19	19½
3 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	74	74	74
5 FondaJ&G2-4s82fid	4¼	4	4
5 FondaJ&G2-4s82ct	4	4	4
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	85	85	85
8 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	105½	106
18 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	83	83	83
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¼	98¼	98¼
29 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¼	97⅛	97¼
14 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73½	73	73½
1 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	91½	91½	91½
2 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87	87	87
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	69½	69¾	69¾
1 Gulf M & Oh Inc 2015	54	53½	53½
12 Housatonic 3s 37	82	82	82
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
26 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	44	44	44
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	47⅜	47⅜
17 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19⅞	19½	19¾
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45	45	45
11 Ill Cen 4s 51	54½	54	54½
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¼	49¼	49¼
69 Ill Cen rffz 4s 55	48¼	48¼	48½
39 Ill Cen 4½s 66	46½	46¼	46½
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 reg	55	55	55
14 IC&CSL&NO 4s 63 A	50¾	50½	50¾
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46¾	46¼	46¾
4 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	80⅞	80¾	80⅞
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103	103	103
24 Int Gt Nor 4½ 6s 52	4¼	4¼	4¼
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 53	25⅞	25½	25½
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	25⅛	25½	25⅛
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	25	24⅞	24⅞
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	34K	34¾	34¾
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	58	58	58
8 Int T&T 5s 55	60½	60½	60½
3 K C South 5s 50	72	72	72
3 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
38 Kentucky Cent 4s 87	58½	58½	58½
12 Lac Gas 5½s (Prov)	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 Leh & N Y 4s 45	80	80	80
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
11 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	55¼	55¼	55¼
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	33¾	34
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30½	30½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98½	98½	98½
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98½	98½	98½
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119¼	119¼	119¼
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	81	80½	81
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	101¾	102
10 Louis & N 4s 60 B	108	108	108
1 Louis & N 3¼s 2003	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 L & N 3s 80 St L	82½	82½	82½
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	48	48
2 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Mich Con Gas 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Mid&Nor cn 4½s 39	38⅞	38½	38⅝
1 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 M & StL 4s 49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	6	6	6
14 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15⅜	15⅜	16
70 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16	15⅞	15⅞
78 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39½	39¼	39½
10 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	21⅜	21¼	21¾
20 M-K-T 4½s 78	33¾	33½	33⅝
58 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43¼	43	43
19 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	33	32½	32½
103 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3	3	3
30 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36	35¾	35¾
31x Mo Pac 4s 77 F	36¼	35¾	35¾
68 Mo Pac 5s '78 O	36¼	36	36
58 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	36½	36	36
136 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	36¼	35⅝	35¾
147 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
14 Mont Pow 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38¼	38¼	38¼
12 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38¼	38¼	38¼
12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
18 Mor & Essex 4½s 2000	39	38⅝	39
1 Nash Cha & StL 4s '78	68	68	68
14 Nat Dairy 3 s '60	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103⅛	103	103⅛
17 Nat Distill 3½s '49	101	100¼	100¼
6 N Eng RR 5s '45	72½	72	72
24 N Eng RR 4s '45	72	71½	71½
3 NEng T&T 4½s '61 B	124⅛	124⅝	124⅝
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	109	109	109
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 N Orl Terms 4s '53	82	82	82
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	51	51	51
30 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	52½	52½	52⅝
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 ct	51	51	51
10 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	50	49½	50
4 NO Tex & M 4½s '56 ct	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 N Y & Putnam 4s 93	43	42¾	43
73 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	54¾	55
139 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50½	49¾	50½
18 NYC cn 4s 98	53½	53¾	53½
2 NYC 3½s 46	97¾	97¾	97¾
33 NYC cv 3¼s 52	68	68	68¼
19 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74⅝	74½	74⅝
8 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¾	49½	49¾
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	75¼	75¼	75¼
27 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
1 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	99⅜	99¾	99¾
5 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	64½	64½	64½
1 NY Edis 3½s 65	108	108	108
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	59	59	59
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54	53⅞	54
57 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44½	44	44⅛
1 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	56	56	56
32 NYNH&Rs 4½s 67	41	40¾	40½
32 NYNH&H 4s 55	35⅞	35	35⅛
44 NYNH&H 4s 55	35⅞	35	35
3 NYNH&H 4s 57	7½	7½	7½
14 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34¼	34	34¼
25 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 NYC & W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6
8 NY O & W gen 4s 55	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
3 NY S&W gen 5s 40	13¼	13	13¼
148 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	9¼	9⅛	9¼
74 Norf&Sou cv4s2014	35¼	34	35¼
11 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74¾	74½	74¾
5 Norf & W 4s 96	125⅞	125⅝	125⅝
47 Nor Pac 4s 2047	68¼	68¼	68⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¾	52½	52¾
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75¼	75½
22 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝
51 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107½	107½
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¼	99	99
6 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95½	95½	95½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109¼	109	109¼
4 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅜	100½	100⅜
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	98	98	98
3 Penn P & Lt 3½s 69	103½	103½	103½
12 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
16 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96¼	96¼	96¼
60 Pen RR 3¼s 52	92	92	92
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	71	70¾	71
12 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60½	60½
2 Philips Dodge 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
89 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11	10¾	11
33 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102¾	102½	102¾
1 PCC&St L 4½s 77	100	100	100
1 PCC & SL 4s 45 D	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98	98	98
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87	87	87
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	91½	91½	91½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	77¼	77	77¼
6 Readg 4½s 97 B	77¼	77¼	77¼
16 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	82½	82	82
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	106	105¾	106
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	101⅞	101⅝
34 Rio G West 1st 4s 39	60½	59¾	60½
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛
57 DI Ark La 4½s 34	19⅜	18¾	18¾
12 LIL&M&S&RAG 33	75½	75¼	75½
1 StLIM&S 4s&RAG3ct	76	76	76
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	95	95	95
58 St LSF 5s 50B	22	21⅞	21⅞
1 StLSF 5s B 50	21¼	21¼	21¼
246 St LSF 4½s 78	21¼	21¼	21¼
34 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	21¼	21	21⅛
219 St LSF 4s 50A	20⅝	02¼	20¼
34 St LSW 5s 52	52	51	52
2 St LSW 1st 4s 89	82¾	82¾	82¾
24 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	75¼	74¾	75¼
6 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	16	15¼	15¼
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
93 Seab A L cn 6s 45	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	13¾	12⅞	12⅞
30 Sea A L 4s 59	4¼	4	4
43 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24¼	24	24
54 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	11¾	11	11
31 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	11	10¾	10⅜
189 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	12⅜	11¾	11¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	11¾	11⅛	11¼
19 Scony-Vac 3s 64	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 So Bell T&T 3s 79	15¾	105¾	105¾
47 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¾	54⅛	54⅛
27 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53½	53¼	53⅛
65 Sou Pac 4½s 69	54	53⅜	54
50 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71	70¾	70¾
50 So Pac clt 4s 49	68¾	68¾	68¾
61 So Pac 3½s 46	92⅞	92⅜	92½
56 So Pac 4s Ore 77	56	55⅝	55⅝
5 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	88	88	88
27 South Ry 6½s 56	93	93	93½
42 South Ry gen 6s 56	89	88⅝	89
21 South Ry cn 5s 94	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
384 South Ry gen 4s 56	70¼	9	70
5 SWBell Tel 3s 68	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104¼	104½
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109	109	109
1 Superior Oil 3½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68¼	68	68¼
22 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	68	67⅞	67⅞
22 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	67¾	67⅛	67¾
126 Third Ave aj 5s 60	21½	20¾	21¼
21 Third Ave 5s 60	61¼	61¼	61¼
5 Tol&Oh Cen 3¼s 60	85¾

Commerce and Finance

Greatest Tax Bill in History Scheduled to Become Law Today

Business and Industry

Senate Passes $15.8 Billion War Fund Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A bill authorizing the expenditure of $15,841,196,997 for war purposs, $15,099,000,000 of it by the Navy, was returned to the House today for action on Senate amendments.

This supplemental appropriation bill came back with $104,240,266 added by the Senate to the amount passed by the House on Oct. 8, including $100,000,000 for war housing and $1,000,000 for a farm labor survey by the War Manpower Commission.

Also added were two controversial amendments, one making appointments to the Manpower Commission paying $4,500 or more a year subject to Senate confirmation, the other permitting the use of certain funds for the Florida Barge Canal which was authorized last July 23.

$6.3 Billions Outright

As passed by the Senate, the bill appropriates $6,341,196,887 outright, including $5,599,000,000 for the maintenance and expansion of the Navy. In addition, the Navy would be authorized to begin letting contracts on a $9,500,000,000 construction program aimed at adding 2,101,000 tons of floating craft—500,000 tons of new aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers, 900,000 tons of destroyers and escort vessels and 200,000 tons of auxiliary ships.

Cash appropriations for the Navy would include $2,862,000,000 for the acquisition of 14,611 planes.

Democratic Leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky, with Senators George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, and Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico, spoke out strongly yesterday against the confirmation amendment. Senator Barkley read a letter in which Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the Manpower Commission said it might impede the recruiting of field service representatives among "outstanding leaders in labor and industry."

Senator Norris said that for all practical purposes, the amendment would turn the better jobs in the Manpower Commission into patronage appointments.

"In making the recommendations, there would be a natural inclination to put our friends in office," Senator Norris said. "We ought not to be interested in patronage."

Fewer "Fraternity Brothers"

However, Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut asserted that if the people saw the appointments "through the glass of Senate confirmation," there might be fewer "fraternity brothers" in the Government.

"We are at war, but I don't think we ought to be winning it with fraternity brothers or political refugees," he commented.

Senator Barkley scouted the suggestion yesterday of Senator Raymond Willis (R) of Indiana that Mr. McNutt might use the commission to recruit a "McNutt-for-President Army."

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, long an opponent of the Florida Barge Canal, opposed the wording of the amendment permitting $6,435,000 of unexpended rivers and harbors money to be used for the Florida canal as well as for the enlargement of the intracoastal waterway from Apalachee Bay, Fla., to Corpus Christi, Texas, intended to facilitate the movement of oil to the East Coast. Senator John Overton (D) of Louisiana said that the funds would go to the waterway and that none would be used on the canal, but Senator Vandenberg insisted on a roll call. The amendment was adopted, 32 to 25.

Cargo War Risk Rates Are Revised

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine underwriters announced several revisions on cargo war risk rates, including reductions on some voyages in the western hemisphere and increases on sailings to Africa, the East and Far East.

Rates on shipments between United States gulf ports and the West Indies, east coast of Mexico, east coast of Central America and north coast of South America were reduced from $12.50 to $10 per $100 of cargo.

Other rate changes included:

A reduction between U. S. Atlantic gulf and Pacific ports to or from Brazil and Argentina, from $17.50 to $15;

A reduction between U. S. west coast, Canada, South and Central America and Mexico to or from U. S. Atlantic ports, from $15 to $12.50; the same shipments to or from U. S. gulf ports, reduced from $13 to $10;

An increase between U. S. Atlantic and gulf ports to or from these points: Africa (excluding via Mediterranean, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden ports), from $17.50 to $20; Port Said and Suez, $20 to $22.50; Egyptian Mediterranean ports, $22.50 to $25; Persian Gulf ports and west coast of India ports and Ceylon, $17.50 to $20; east coast of India ports not east of Calcutta, $22.50 to $25;

A reduction between U. S. Atlantic and gulf ports to and from Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania via the Panama Canal from the Pacific Ocean, from $17.50 to $15; the rate between U. S. Pacific ports and Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania via the trans-Pacific route, unchanged at $7.50.

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Tax Measure Incidence on Personal Incomes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The following table made public by the Treasury shows how sharp increases in the regular income tax and surtax rates and the lower personal credits, together with a new 5 per cent levy on all income above $624, will affect individuals under three classifications; that is, single persons with no dependents, married persons with no dependents and married persons with two dependents.

Net Income Before Personal Exemption	SINGLE PERSON NO DEPENDENTS			MARRIED PERSON NO DEPENDENTS			MARRIED PERSON NO DEPENDENTS		
	Individual Income Tax (a)	Victory Tax After Postwar Credit (b)	Combined Tax	Individual Income Tax (a)	Victory Tax After Postwar Credit (b)	Combined Tax	Individual Income Tax (a)	Victory Tax After Postwar Credit (b)	Combined Tax
$500	....	....	....	....	$1	$1	....	$1	$1
600	$18	$2	$17	....	4	4	....	4	4
700	24	6	40	....	5	5	....	7	4
800	32	10	62	....	8	8	....	11	11
900	71	14	85	....	11	11	....	14	14
1,000	89	18	107	....	15	15	....	20	20
1,200	136	27	163	....	21	21	....	29	29
1,500	181	30	220	$48	31	79	....	39	39
1,800	238	32	288	103	41	144	....	39	39
2,000	273	60	333	140	48	188	$13	48	58
2,500	365	81	446	232	65	297	99	80	180
3,000	472	102	574	324	81	405	191	76	267
4,000	686	142	828	532	118	647	378	107	485
5,000	920	185	1,105	748	148	894	592	138	730
6,000	1,174	227	1,401	992	181	1,173	810	169	979
8,000	1,742	310	2,052	1,532	248	1,780	1,332	231	1,563
10,000	2,390	393	2,783	2,152	315	2,467	1,914	294	2,208
15,000	4,366	602	4,968	4,052	481	4,533	3,756	449	4,207
20,000	6,816	810	7,626	6,452	648	7,100	6,088	605	6,693
25,000	9,626	1,018	10,644	9,220	815	10,035	8,814	780	9,594
50,000	25,811	2,247	28,058	26,328	1,747	27,075	24,845	1,547	26,392
100,000	66,641	5,024	69,665	64,060	4,524	68,584	63,479	4,324	67,803
500,000	414,616	27,247	441,863	414,000	26,747	440,747	413,384	26,487	439,931
1,000,000	854,616	(c) 44,884	(c) 899,500	854,000	(c) 45,000	(c) 899,000	853,384	(c) 45,413	98,000
5,000,000	4,374,618	(c)124,884	(c)4,499,500	374,000	(c)125,000	(c)4,499,000	4,373,384	(c)125,416	(c)4,498,000

(a) Maximum earned net income assumed.
(b) Computed by assuming that deductions are 10 per cent of victory tax net income, i. e., that victory tax net income is ten-ninths of statutory net income shown in stub.
(c) Taking into account maximum effective rate limitation of 90 per cent.

Closing of S. Dakota Gold Mines Wipes Out 88 P. C. of State's Mineral Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—Closing of South Dakota gold mines under orders of the War Production Board will wipe out 88 per cent of the State's mineral production, which totaled $24,000,000 in 1941, and will cut off the State government's third largest revenue source.

Of South Dakota's $24,349,000 mineral production last year, gold accounted for $21,143,732. The Homestake mine of Lead, S. D., largest gold producer in North America, alone produced more than $20,000,000 worth of gold in 1941.

The six per cent State ore ton tax on gold yielded $1,200,000 to the State Treasury last year. Although the loss of the ore tax is not expected to unbalance the State treasury immediately because of a balance of $3,737,000 now on hand, officials here pointed out that closing of the mine in addition to reductions in gasoline tax receipts, may force the State to seek some other method of taxation, such as a revival of the old real estate levy.

The State government has not levied on real estate for several years, relying on the ore tax, gasoline tax and the two per cent sales tax for most of its revenue.

The Homestake Mining Company, by far the largest gold producer in the State, employs about 2,000 men, pays yearly dividends of about $9,000,000 and this is the main support of three towns—Lead, Deadwood, and Spearfish—with a combined 1940 population of 14,900.

Eastern Aircraft Trade Co-operates On Tool Shortage

BALTIMORE (AP)—The eastern aircraft industry has organized into a co-operative body for the interchange of men, ideas, machines and materials, got away to a fast start toward the utmost in war production by arranging to alleviate a machine tool shortage at one plant.

Representatives of eight companies which formed the Aircraft War Production Council, East Coast, Inc., only 10 days ago, took up as its first problem a shortage of machine tools at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation.

Curtiss-Wright, whose president—Guy W. Vaughan—heads the council, reported a surplus and agreed to help.

The council cited this as an example of what will be done when inventories of surpluses and shortages have been completed.

Such a setup already is in operation on the west coast.

The council organized seven committees whose members will survey every need and every surplus in all departments of aircraft manufacturers.

One of the committees will undertake an immediate survey of Brewster's needs and the surpluses of Curtiss-Wright. John Lee, Curtiss-Wright member of the council, said many of Brewster's needs can be filled in 30 days or less, compared to a waiting period of 10 months were Brewster required to buy tools in ah ordinary manner.

The council, which met at the Glenn L. Martin Company plant at Middle River, gave its seven committees broad powers in solving production problems.

WPB Stock Piling Division Set Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has created a new division of stock piling and transportation and gave it authority to work out systems of transportation priorities "if it becomes necessary to do so."

The division, headed by W. Y. Elliott, former chief of the stockpile and shipping imports branch, was assigned the responsibility of working out with the Office of Defense Transportation methods of obtaining greater efficiency in use of transportation facilities by recommending curtailment or elimination of unnecessary long hauls, uneconomic routing and crosshauls.

All functions and responsibilities of WPB relating to import priorities, stock piling, stock protection, storage and domestic transportation by rail, truck and waterways are centralized in the new division.

CCC Rules Extended To Frost-Hit Soybeans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation extended to frost-damaged soybeans its regulations for purchase of crops at base prices which are pegged according to grade and quality.

The corporation, in a telegram to its Chicago offices, said that soybeans containing more than 8 per cent total damage, "any part of which is due to frost and within the 14 per cent moisture maximum, will be purchased at the support price less previously scheduled damage discounts and less an additional one-half cent discount for each one per cent damage in excess of eight per cent."

U. S. Seen Building 8,000,000 Tons Of Shipping in 1942

NEW YORK (AP) — H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, declared that 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping would be completed by the end of this year.

"The industry," he added in an address at the annual convention of the American Merchant Marine Conference, "is certain of its ability to produce not 6,500,000 tons, but 15,000,000 tons of ships in 1943."

Supporting his prediction of 8,000,000 tons for this year, Mr. Smith said that on Sept. 17, the first anniversary of the launching of the first liberty ship, nearly 500 seagoing merchant vessels of approximately 5,300,000 deadweight tons had been delivered. He described this as "an achievement which exceeds the most sanguine expectations of a year ago."

Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, told the conference that the strength of the Coast Guard now was well over 100,000 men and that it was operating as an integral part of the Navy, with the larger cutters engaged in convoy work.

"Many of our units have been in contact with enemy submarines and planes," he said, "and the history of this war will show the extent to which they have engaged the foe.

"Suffice it to say at this time, we are proud of their accomplishments."

Extra Working Hours On Housing Units

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Housing Agency, in a move to speed the construction of war housing, has authorized the lengthening of the 40-hour work week now stipulated in contracts.

Commissioner Herbert Emmerich of the Federal Housing Authority said contractors would be reimbursed for the amount of any overtime pay involved.

Extra working hours already have been authorized for the 2,150-unit Herman Gardens in Detroit and 5,000 units in Wichita, Kans.

Lightning Calculator New Device for Plane Loading

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Development of a device which will make of every pilot a lightning calculator for computing the loading of his airplane was reported by the Consolidated Aircraft Corp.

The gadget was perfected by S. H. Avery, a native of Norwich, Conn., now head of the weight group of engineers at the bomber plant.

The proper loading of an airplane is necessary for safe flight. Heretofore, computing of the center of gravity has been an involved process.

Company spokesmen said that a pilot using the device, a simple and inexpensive gadget, would not need even paper and pencil to figure his plane's load and its point of balance.

It is designed for all models of airplanes. Details of its operation were not revealed.

Nelson to Place Inventories Under WPB Control Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, notified all wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers today that their inventories of finished consumers goods will be placed under strict control "in the near future."

Mr. Nelson announced that an order limiting each to "normal inventories," was being drafted and would be promulgated as soon as possible.

The announcement goes further than a previous statement by Mr. Nelson that the wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers would be required to submit reports on their sales and inventories. Saying that the reporting plan "cannot achieve the desired results," Mr. Nelson said, "WPB will proceed directly to the second step—a program for formal control and enforcement of normal inventories."

Under this plan, each merchant will not be permitted to keep in stock any larger ratio of merchandise to his sales in any quarter of the year than he had on hand in the average of the comparable quarters of 1939, 1940 and 1941. Forms instructing merchants on further details in determining their permissible inventories will be made available as soon as possible.

Mr. Nelson said the decision was made after an unanimous recommendation to him by the special wholesale and retail inventory policy committee of the Office of Civilian Supply, headed by Eton V. W. Read. Other members include Irwin D. Wolf, Pittsburgh, and John A. Donaldson, Chicago.

Living Costs Rise Slightly in Sept.

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported the cost of living in the United States in September averaged one-half of 1 per cent higher than in August.

Of 70 cities surveyed, the research organization found living costs of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers were higher in 48, unchanged in five and lower in 17.

The greatest increase was a rise of 2.1 per cent in Oakland, Calif., while New Yorkers' expenses were up 1.6 per cent.

Compared with September of 1941, the conference board said, living costs for the United States as a whole rose 8.6 per cent.

Canada Increases War Expenditures

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada, during September, spent $6,910,453 a day to meet direct war expenditures—a total of $207,313,612 for the month.

And that figure, the monthly report of the Comptroller of the Treasury showed, does not include $60,000,000 spent during September under the United Kingdom war financing act of 1942, statutory provision for the Dominion's $1,000,000,000 gift to Britain.

These expenditures raised the direct war outlays for the first half of the fiscal year starting last April 1, on Canadian and British account, to $1,754,428,550. Canada's war costs totaled $1,121,928,550 and the gift to Britain expenditures totalled $632,500,000.

N. Y. Survey of Idle Plants Shows 200 Back in Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—More than 200 sizable manufacturing plants in upstate New York that stood idle a year ago now are contributing to the nation's industrial production, it was announced by Commissioner M. P. Catherwood of the State Division of Commerce.

This information is available from an inventory, covering idle plants of 10,000 square feet or more, maintained by the Division of Commerce as a part of its service to the industry and business of the State. A new summary of the inventory, just published, shows 209 such plants still available for manufacturing purposes outside of New York City, while 202 that appeared on the list last November are no longer idle.

Biggest Tax Bill on Record Awaits Signing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Congress has dumped history's biggest tax bill onto President Roosevelt's desk. With his expected signature today, increased excise levies on many items may become effective Nov. 1 and unprecedented individual income tax payments will start Jan. 1 with the "victory tax."

Drafted to increase federal revenues by $6,881,000,000 at a minimum but disputed estimate, the measure nevertheless went to the White House labelled "inadequate" by the Treasury.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau recently called for another tax bill to yield an additional $6,000,000,000. Congress leaders were uncertain when a start would be made on the new bill but it was generally thought that action would be deferred until after Jan. 1.

The present bill, molded to compromise form by conferees of the House and Senate, received its final Congressional approval today in short order. The House discussed the measure briefly and approved it by a standing vote of 130 to 2. The two dissenters were Representative Carl Hinshaw (R), California and John Robsion (R) Kentucky. Mr. Hinshaw disliked the Victory Tax and Mr. Robsion thought several items could have been improved.

The Senate talked the measure over for an hour, heard some sharp criticism of the three per cent tax on freight bills, and then approved the bill by a voice vote which sounded unanimous.

The measure raises income tax rates to their highest level yet. The normal individual income tax rate is increased from four to six per cent. To that is added a graduated surtax starting at 13 per cent and increasing to 82. At present the surtax ranges from six to 77 per cent. Personal exemptions have been lowered.

The result is that the taxpayer will pay 19 per cent on his first dollar of taxable income, with the total percentage to be paid rising sharply as income increases.

In addition, the bill levies the new Victory Tax, called by some a gross income tax. Under its terms, all individuals will be taxed a flat five per cent of income in excess of $12 a week, or $624 a year. Some deductions are permitted for debt payments, insurance premiums and war bond purchases, or a portion of the tax may be recovered after the war.

An increase of nine percentage points in the tax on raising the levy from 31 to 40 per cent by a combination of normal and surtax rates. Excess profits will be taxed at 90 per cent, after a $5,000 exemption. The present excess profits tax is a graduated scale running from 35 to 60 per cent.

The bill freezes social security tax payments at the present rate of one per cent on employers and one per cent on employees, over the opposition of President Roosevelt. The President may criticize this feature in connection with signing the bill. The taxes had been scheduled to rise automatically to two per cent Jan. 1.

The tax on passenger transportation is increased from 5 to 10 per cent. A new levy of 3 per cent on freight bills is imposed.

In addition, the bill increases virtually all the excise taxes now levied. These will become effective Nov. 1, if Mr. Roosevelt signs the bill by midnight tonight, otherwise they will take effect Dec. 1.

Before the House acted, Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the Ways and Means Committee recommended the compromise bill as "the best that can be done under the very difficult circumstances under which the committee has labored in its preparation."

Rep. Knutson (R) of Minnesota observed that taxes levied by the bill, with others already on the books, represent about 25 per cent of the national income. Rep. Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma said 45,000,000 taxpayers would be affected.

Corporation Taxes

Here is how present corporation taxes compare with the schedule in the new revenue bill finally passed by Congress:

	Existing Law Per Cent	New Bill Per Cent
Normal Tax:		
1—Corporations with normal tax net incomes of not more than $25,000:		
First $5,000	15	No change
$5,000 to $20,000	17	No change
$20,000 to $25,000	19	No change
2—Corporations with normal tax incomes of over $25,000	24	No change
Surtax:		
1—Corporations with surtax net incomes of not more than $25,000	6	16
2—Corporations with surtax net incomes over $25,000	7	18
Excess-profits Tax:		
First $20,000	35	90
$20,000 to $100,000	45	90
$100,000 to $250,000	50	90
$250,000 to $500,000	55	90
Over $500,000	60	90
Excess-profits Credit:		
Invested-capital method:		
First $5,000,000 of invested capital	8	8
$5,000,000 to $10,000,000	7	7
$10,000,000 to $200,000,000	7	6
Over $200,000,000	7	5
Income method:		
Portion of average earnings in base period	95	95
Special exemption	$5,000	$5,000
Maximum effective rate of corporate normal tax, surtax, and excess-profits tax	None	80
Postwar credit	None	10
Debt relief	None	*

*40 per cent of amounts paid in debt retirement during taxable year but not in excess of postwar credit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Here, in brief, are the major provisions of the new tax bill now on President Roosevelt's desk:

Individuals

Normal income tax rate boosted from 4 to 6 per cent.

Surtaxes now ranging from 6 to 77 per cent raised to a range of from 13 to 82 per cent, with maximum at $200,000 level.

Five per cent victory tax placed on gross income above $624 yearly, with 25 per cent of tax up to $500 rebatable to single persons and 40 per cent, plus 2 per cent for each dependent, up to $1,000, to married persons.

Personal exemptions for income tax cut from $1,500 to $1,200 for married couples, from $750 to $500 for single persons and credits for dependents reduced from $400 to $350.

Credit allowed against income tax for all medical expenses in excess of 5 per cent of net income, with maximum of $2,500.

Limit of taxation on individual put at 90 per cent of net income.

Corporations

Normal and surtaxes on larger corporations increased from 31 to 40 per cent.

Excess profits tax of 90 per cent substituted for present graduated scale of from 35 to 60 per cent. Average earnings base revised by insertion of relief provision. Invested capital base cut down for larger corporations.

Postwar rebate and current debt reduction credit provided equal to 10 per cent of excess profits tax.

Over-all taxing limitation placed at 80 per cent of net income.

All corporations placed on calendar year tax basis in future, with relief provision applicable in 1942.

Miscellaneous

Social security taxes frozen for 1943 at present levels of 1 per cent on employers and 1 per cent on employees.

War contract law revised to provide for single renegotiation to scale down profits.

Excise taxes increased on liquor, beer, wines, cigarettes, cigars, lubricating oil, slot machines, photographic apparatus, train, bus and plane fares.

Tax of 3 per cent placed on express and freight shipments.

Estate tax exemption cut from $80,000 to $60,000, with insurance limitation abolished.

Treasury Plans $2,000,000,000 Certificate Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury Department disclosed that it would borrow $2,000,000,000 in one-year certificates, probably next Monday morning.

The proceeds will be used to retire $1,500,000,000 of one half per cent certificates of indebtedness due November 1, 1942, and at the same time provide the Treasury with $500,000,000 in new cash.

The $2,000,000,000 will raise the total of Treasury borrowings this month to $6,000,000,000, in addition to new money raised in increasing the amounts of 90-day bills issued weekly. On October 8 and 9 the Treasury borrowed $4,000,000,000.

Industrial Congress To Hold Meeting

NEW YORK (AP) — William P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, announced the War Congress of American Industry would meet here Dec. 2, 3, 4.

Mr. Witherow, asserting the Congress would discuss crucial problems arising from the war, said:

"The intricacies and future policies of Government administrative agencies require the fullest explanation to all of us if we are to do our utmost to produce the goods our country needs for victory."

Matthiessen's Resignation From WPB Post Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board announced the resignation of C. H. Matthiessen, Jr., assistant director general for operations, effective Nov. 1.

Mr. Matthiessen resigned for personal reasons which make it necessary for him to return to his home in Pasadena, Calif., Mr. Nelson said. He added that he expected Mr. Matthiessen to continue to serve WPB on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Matthiessen was Vice-President of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company before entering Government service in February, 1941.

Steel Executive

Kaiden-Kazanjian

Franklin D. Colburn

Elected comptroller and director of the American Bridge Co., subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. Mr. Colburn is a native of New York and is a certified public accountant.

Aid to Foreign Traders Cited as Policy of BEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hector Lazo, assistant director in charge of exports of the Board of Economic Warfare, and Morris S. Rosenthal, assistant director in charge of imports of the BEW, told nearly 1,500 exporters and importers at a mass meeting sponsored by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, that the board is anxious to keep established operators in business so that they could be effective in the postwar period.

Mr. Lazo denied reports that the BEW proposal to deal through special government-controlled agencies meant the establishment of "cartels," and pointed out the difficulties confronting foreign traders under present conditions and explained that every effort was being made to ease the trying situation.

Flexible System

Mr. Lazo said that the BEW has to keep a system flexible enough to meet any situation that arises in the course of war. He explained that new regulations will be necessary, but that they will be discussed with the export trade before their issuance.

Outlining three major facts on which the export fraternity could be assured, Mr. Lazo said there was no intention to turn export business "over to foreigners," that no so-called cartels were being set up and, finally, "we expect not to have to set up country-to-country dealing."

Mr. Lazo declared that the main difficulty in obtaining more satisfactory allocations from the War Production Board is that a sufficiently well documented case has not yet been presented with regard to the needs of foreign nations. It is necessary, he said, to establish the needs of the foreign countries in wartime and in addition, the United States must work with those countries which alone have the right to control what imports they take.

The BEW merely proposes, he said, to "establish a more intelligent pattern of the needs of these countries," through co-operation with the embassies abroad and the agents of American exporters in the countries concerned.

Speed Necessary

Mr. Rosenthal declared that "speed is of the essence" in moving materials to fighting forces and asserted that this fact should explain why empty bottoms sometimes returned from various foreign points. The key to the problems of foreign trade, Mr. Rosenthal continued, lies in shipping, and the needs of the military are paramount.

Mr. Rosenthal asserted that there are a number of reasons why the so-called "public purchases" of goods are necessary under present conditions. The quantity of goods must be controlled, otherwise there will be too much of what is not needed and it will become difficult to increase the supply of what is necessary. On certain commodities it is necessary for the United States to make special deals to buy the entire output of a country; the action is also in the interest of maintaining price control in the existing sellers' market. Finally, we must be able to control the use of goods in the country after they are imported, he said.

Caterpillar Tractor Net

CHICAGO (AP) — Caterpillar Tractor Company reported net profit of $1,807,215 for the three months ended Sept. 30 compared with $1,575,156 in the same 1941 months. Net profit for the first nine months this year was $4,275,868 against $5,873,696 in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1941.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS

ORLANDO, FLA.—2 double rooms available for winter, with breakfasts if desired, in attractive, refined, heated home; spacious grounds, with beautiful shrubbery. 634 Delaney St.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—ASP. 4681, Brookline, Mass.
I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1918. Moving, crating packing, shipping fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc. Office warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 4-1821.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HILL REGISTRY FOR NURSES (AGENCY)
We furnish trained or practical nurses, serving by hour, day, week. 505 West 113th St., N. Y. C. Phone UN 4-9136

HELP WANTED—MEN

WE HAVE MANY POSITIONS TOO NUMEROUS TO ITEMIZE FOR MEN IN THE ENGINEERING FIELD, MECHANICAL, OFFICE, SALES, FACTORY, FOR BUSINESS OFFICES AND INDUSTRIAL FIRMS. CALL AND SEE US PERSONALLY. WE CAN USE BEGINNERS AND EXPERIENCED MEN IN MANY OF THESE POSITIONS.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston
General managers; 2 positions open for top manufacturing executives. Salaries $12,000 to $15,000 a year. Positions in New England.

FOREMAN for modern dairy farm near New Milford, Conn.; must thoroughly understand cows and general farming; give experience and wages expected. Write MRS. C. E. REES, Wilton, Connecticut.

SHIPPER WANTED
To work in a printing plant. COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Washington Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHERLY woman, care for children; pleasant home; no objection to 1 child. MRS. B. ELLIOTT, 40 Elm St., Westbury, N. Y., phone Westbury 1282.

LONG-ESTABLISHED and highly rated chain of 60 retail specialty stores with headquarters in Boston is seeking experienced or inexperienced women for
EXECUTIVES IN ADMINISTRATIVE WORK
ASSISTANT BUYERS
STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTION WORK
College, business school or secretarial school graduates preferred. Reply by letter stating full particulars. Box M-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER'S position, New England; elderly refined American Prot. well capable and reliable. Box G-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORKER, educated, refined, Christian Scientist, complete charge of motherless or business home. Write Box L-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-nurse, many years experience, desires position with Christian Scientist, go anywhere. Box G-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Pier glass antique gold-framed mirror; ivy leaf decoration, white marble base. Call Braintree 1135 (Mass.).

SEE NEXT PAGE

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35¢	70¢
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30¢	60¢
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25¢	50¢
6 consecutive days	25¢	50¢

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18¢	35¢
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15¢	30¢
6 consecutive days	12¢	25¢

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge
KIR. 2345 Mass.

INSURANCE—FIRE—AUTO—PLATE GLASS
318 Stuyvesant Avenue
Rit. PETERS Lyndhurst
2-3505 New Jersey

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTON, MASS.—Must sell colonial 6-room home; oil; piazza, fireplace, extra lavatory; garden; near bus. LAS. 7477 evenings.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT, FLORIDA HOME—Magnificent view of bay, restful surroundings, boating, fishing, walking distance of bus, two miles from town; three bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, living, dining room; can supply housekeeper. Box H-100, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATTRACTIVE colonial 8-room house, hot-water heat with oil; large living room, all modern improvements; ample grounds; garage; conveniently located. Tel. Dedham 1290-J Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—3-room unfurnished apt. with kitchenette; private family; rent includes everything; 7 min. to car line. ARN 4576.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WOMAN executive will fully share handsomely furnished sunny apartment with congenial gentlewoman; separate bedrooms. Write T., 301 East 38th St., N. Y. C. Tel. LE. 2-0387 evenings.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Small apt. for 1 person or 2; all conveniences; alcove bedroom, kitchenette and bath. Call Bigelow 1133.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St., Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-5500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1310 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Large outside room, private apt.; housekeeping privileges optional; centrally located. Call after 5 or Sun. Write Suite 702, 8 Garrison St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm room, twin beds; quiet apt., for refined business persons; refs. Box G-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 879 Union St. (Prospect Park)—Comfortable furnished outside sunny rooms, private house; privileges; transportation. Tel. NEvins 8-5032.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

NEWTON, MASS.—Rooms beautifully furnished in private home; 3 minutes to bus, 10 minutes to street car and train; living room privileges if desired; business men preferred; references requested. $10 and up. LAS. 4046.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., 503 Walnut St.—4 well-furnished rooms in private home; also garage; comfortable beds; convenient to trains, stores, churches, schools; on bus line. Big. 1640.

N. Y. C. 215 West 98th St. (12A)—Large, single, light, airy, pleasant, homey surroundings, semi-private bath; business woman.

N. Y. C.—Beautiful large sunny corner double, overlooking Central Park West. Private bath, shower. Modern building. Refined American family. Convenient transportation. Meals optional. ACademy 4-4194.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. W. (50 Central Park W.)
THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN
Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG business man with motherless daughter, age 10, desires home with private Christian Science family in suburbs, commuting distance N. Y. C. Write Box D-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, fresh; decorated rooms, sun floors, modern equipment, inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing, quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 280 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 801.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7986.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine; chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER RECOVERING SERVICE, quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 817 Second Place, Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6597.

CORSETIERES

EXPERIENCED CORSETIERE will help you with your figure problem. Phone for appointment. Clara Dueland, IN. 2-8501, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOGS FOR SALE

SABLE COLLIE, A. K. C. registered; 3 months old. ANDERSEN, Chestnut St., Dover, Mass. Call Dover 96-J.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. E. F. COCHRANE, STYLIST
Today we are conserving everything. Let me look over your wardrobe and bring it up to date. CH 4-4100, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Bicycle business for sale; 250 rent bikes; 50 new bikes on hand, 200 velocipedes; inventory runs about $14,000; established 19 years; will sacrifice for cash. College Ave. Cyclery, Oly 4083.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Bedroom suite; double bed with Beauty Rest mattress, studio couch, porch furniture, rattan chair, small desk, radio phonograph; lawn mower and tools, hose. DUPUY, phone Towson 1878-J.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

REPAIRING, REMODELING, COLD STORAGE. K. GAZAROSIAN, 46 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J. Englewood 3-7281.

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1424.

GIFT SHOPS

"OLD COPPERS"
Objets D'Art from the Near East and Far East
PE. 6-0088 24 East 61st Street, New York City

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MUSIC

$150.00
SACRED SONG CONTEST
For details, write
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 EAST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry. Solid Silverware in any condition. B. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street. LIB. 2013

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-8600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO and electrical sales and repairs. HEPNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street, Hazel 0256, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

CHAKMAKIANS
RUGS CLEANED AND REPAIRED
Englewood 3-7631 Englewood, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GOOD FUN—GOOD EXERCISE—GOOD MUSIC
Ask for an invitation to the Studio Program to be given next week.
DALZELL-MARTIN STUDIO IN BOSTON
246 Huntington Ave. (opp. Symphony) Ken. 5450

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur. 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

WEARING APPAREL

TOPLEY COATS and SUITS made to order; excellent workmanship, perfect fitting. 105 West 40th St., Room 709, N. Y. C.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's Great
DEPARTMENT MANAGERS' SALE
Starts Saturday, October 24th

13 days of values that will add tremendous buying power to your dollar! In spite of merchandise scarcity we are offering values that will add glory to the past great achievements of these Big Sales.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave. 1700 Pacific Ave.

CRANFORD

Jack W Apgar
Telephone CRanford 6-0866
104 N. Union Ave. Cranford, N. J.
Dinnerware Hardware
Unpainted Furniture Gifts

EAST ORANGE

WEIL BROTHERS, Inc.
Auto Repair Shop
Fully equipped to service your car for State Inspection
Rear of 413 Main Street OR 3-1192

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6713 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Mailing Service
for
Merchants, Churches Clubs, etc.
Multigraphing Mimeographing
Addressing Typing
Foto-Stencils and Varitype Composing for Mimeograph and Photo-offset users
R. H. DOREMUS & SON
429 William St., East Orange
ORange 3-1300

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR. 3-1179

ERAINE WENDLING
Hats
Original Designs
519 Main Street, Hale Building
Phone ORange 3-4523

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 5-9000

Chas. J. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

KATES BROS.
"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
For Men, Women, Children
210 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
Bedding—Furniture—Upholstery
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone—HOboken 3-1129 Est. 1920
1000 Bloomfield Street

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone Bergen 3-8065
For "Printing"
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken-Silent Automatic Oil Burners

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: South Orange 2-3274. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

(Continued)

WOOLLEY COAL CO., Inc.
MAPLEWOOD N. J.
BETTER FUELS
A Fuel for every Purpose
A Service for every Fuel
Coal
Fuel Oil
Coke
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
New Sweet Cider gal. 45c
2 lb. pkg. 20 Mule Team Borax pkg. 27c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning Repairing, Promptly Attended To

3 Highland Pl. SO. 2-0537

SIRLYN-COLE, Inc.
Visit Our New Tie Bar
Over 1000 Ties on Display
65c to $2.50
163 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4062

CHARLES STUDIO
Individual Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
147 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-9858

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIX UP
ALL TYPES OF HEATING and PLUMBING
INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS
JERRE R. BLODGETT
58 Glenridge Avenue Glen Ridge 2-8485

S. Babto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Same day cleaning service if desired.
623 Valley Road Phone:
Upper Montclair MO. 3-1588

Books, Stationery, Art Wares, Leather Goods, Frames, Cameras, Games
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue

BOND'S
ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
OUR LEADERSHIP SALE
Through Oct. 24th
638 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair

LANE STUDIOS
Incorporated
Interior Decorations
Furniture
Montclair 2-8325 41 Church Street

SPORTS *MODES*
The Milady's Shop
Chapman's
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

Bicycles, Toys, Sporting Goods Repairing
FRED VON RHEIN
211 Bellevue Avenue Phone:
Upper Montclair Mo. 2-3998

Frieda's
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
7 South Park St. Phone: Mo. 2-7891

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

Montclair 2-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
860 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

B&T
B. & T. Oriental Rug Works
Joseph Tahmazian Alex Boyadjian
23 Church Street Mo. 3-1310
SELECTED RUGS IN STOCK
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

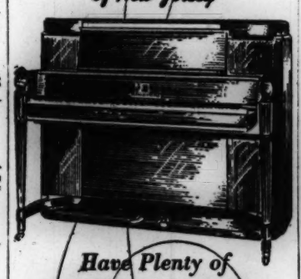
Fresh Sheer CURTAINS
They do make a room so inviting! Many styles in white or ecru.
New Fall Yard Goods.
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, CORSETS.
Montclair Textile Store
543 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

FROCKS COATS
GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
JUNIOR-MISS HALF SIZES
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 9
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

NEWARK

GRIFFITHS
"The Music Center of New Jersey"



Have Plenty of
LOVELY PIANOS
STEINWAY • KIMBALL
CHICKERING • MUSETTE
WINTER • HAMMOND
ORGAN AND NOVACHORD
MAGNAVOX
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD ST. • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET ST. • PATERSON, N. J.
230 W. FRONT ST. • PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

NUTLEY

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 3-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

Annual Fall Sale
at
GOLD FURNITURE CO.
Use Our Budget Plan
234 Main Street Orange, N. J.

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

(Continued)

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
Corner Canfield Street

SOUTH ORANGE

Larette Beauty Shop
Supreme Wave $6.50
Machineless Wave $8.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gray's Florist
Flowers for Every Occasion
Bonded member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Service
Route 29 and Mt. Ave. N. Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-1466

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for for Your Comfort

VOGEL and TANZER
Choice Meats — Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily
PROMPT DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
TEL. PL. 6-9313

Route 29, Westbound
North Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-1583

Gates' HIGHWAY FURNITURE SHOP INC.

Professional Beauty Shop
Every Branch of
BEAUTY CULTURE
615 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
TELEPHONE PL. 6-6116

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
16 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3343
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose
Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

AGEL RADIO
Popular—Classical
RECORDS
VICTOR DECCA
COLUMBIA COMMODORE
CAPITOL
37 South Broad Street Tel. RI. 6-3566

"No Rationing of Good"
Service, Co-operation, Friendly Interest. We have made careful selections of our Fall and Winter merchandise. Men's, Women's, Children's Wear.
THE QUALITY SHOP
3 SHERIDAN AVENUE
J. F. STRAKOSCH
HO-HO-KUS, N. J.

The Greenery
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 0-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

WESTERMAN'S
Juvenile Fashion Center
NEW FALL CLOTHES
For the Young
Layettes and Gifts
1 E. Ridgewood Ave. R. 0-3723

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Agents for Kem-Tone
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

(Continued)

Borschneck & Nolt, Inc.
Florist
Send Flowers to Grace a Table or Cheer a Home
96 Park Avenue RU. 2-7227

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
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THE ACCESSORY SHOP
23½ South Beaver Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abeyance — *A-ba'-ans* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short as in *account*).

State of suspension, temporary inactivity (Oxford Dictionary). Words that come into English by way of French, sixteenth century in this case, are sometimes hard to trace to a Latin source. "Abeyance," a legal term, is one of such. The French pronunciation seems to survive in the *ey*.

Concomitants—*Kon-kom'-i-tants* (both *o*'s short, *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Accompanying, attendant (as adjective). An associated condition (as noun). Latin of the Golden period works out a considerable scheme of derivatives from *comes*, "companion." It is a later fancy to make a coinage with the prefix *con-*, which may be supposed already to exist in the fundamental word. Such a lengthening would be without objection, however, in the expanding English speech of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In regard to that period, the modern semantic and Basic school of vocabulists seem to think Latin enrichment is carried there unnecessarily far. Yet in matter of length, the Basic phrase, "going with another," contains more syllables than does "concomitant."

Recourse — *Re-kors'* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, *o* long). By Webster's second choice, the accent may be transferred to the first syllable, with the *e* long.

Classic Latin has *recursus*, "a running back." All the way from Chaucer "recourse" is current in English. "To have recourse to," in the meaning of going somewhere or to somebody for help, is perhaps the most common use.

Reformation — *Ref'-or-ma'-shun* (*e* short, *o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

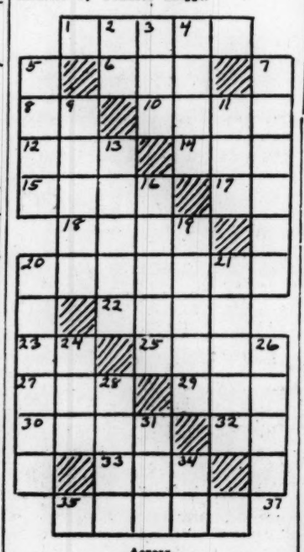
Current in English discourse since the fifteenth century. Has at first the signification of "rebuilding" (Latin *forma*, "shape"). Then comes the religious movement of the sixteenth century, the Reformation, with capital letter, which affects the meaning in general talk and writing. The idea of improvement of conduct or morals becomes and stays prominent. Taken from French, or Anglicized from Late Latin.

Vesture — *Ves'-tur* (*e* short, *u* quick-long as in *unite*, *tu* palatized as in *nature*).

Raiment, clothing. From Chaucer down; used largely in figurative ways. Found serviceable in geology, and latterly more or less pre-empted there.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs.



Across

1—What creature ran away with John Gilpin?
6—What did Dryden call "the Patriarch of the trees?
9—Associated Press (abbr.).
10—What is William called by "fellers" in Eugene Field's "Jest 'Fore Christmas"?
12—Qualified.
14—Who was author of the tale "Ligeia"?
15—What is a small fruit pie?
17—Who was mother of the Titans?
18—Who was famous grandson of Methuselah?
20—What Venetian nobleman is hero of a play by Ben Jonson?
22—What South American city was founded by Francisco Pizarro?
23—Musical note.
25—What is nickname of Cincinnati's baseball club in National League?
27—What is a solution of an alkali?
28—Tear.
30—What is first name of Rapee, orchestra conductor?
32—What is name of an artificial language?
33—What substance might undergo regelation?
35—Thomas Jefferson served as Vice-President of U. S. under whom?

Down

2—What is a bird of Hawaii?
3—What fictional canine is described as "a sort of compressed Hercules of a dog"?
4—Who captains a side in curling?
5—What President of U. S. was born in Cincinnati?
7—What part of a costume would a gigot be?
8—What musical instrument does Alec Templeton play?
11—What did Jupiter throw into lake to serve as Frogs' king?
13—What is a supernatural being of Teutonic mythology?
16—What is one of the odd-toed animals?
19—Alexander the Great is said to have slept with "divine poems" of whom at his head?
20—Hubert is first name of what American orchestra leader?
21—Lowest point is called what?
24—What is a river in Ayrshire, Scotland?
26—What is any of circular marks to indicate positions of pins in tenpins?
28—What city of Oklahoma is one of largest poultry centers west of the Mississippi?
31—What is either of two South American wood sorrels?
34—What is a unit of measurement in typography?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

There'll Be Some Changes Made!

Wide World Photos

It's Discipline

Gentlemen, when you join the Army, or the Army joins you, you're going to make a number of adjustments. For instance, that habit you have of looping the soiled shirt over the nearest chair; a soldier's shirt goes on a hanger in a wall locker. The "Mrs." always makes the bed at home? Then take a few lessons because you start making your own. You keep your buttons on, your pockets buttoned, your clothes pressed, your rifle spotless. When Saturday inspection looms and your OD's are so baggy they're bowlegged, there is nothing like having your own pressing iron. In the above photo, a foot locker (trunk to civilians) makes a handy ironing board. Better break that habit of tossing shoes into the nearest dark corner. The Army likes footgear in a row (see upper right photo) and near the barracks aisle so that inspecting officers can see not only the order and alignment but the luster as well. Compare (photo on right) this soldier's foot locker with your top bureau drawer at home and you'll know why your friends say, "You'll have to make some adjustments when you go in the Army."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Solid Glass Was Discovered to Contain Water, Though Made From Molten Sand?

Every time we see steam billowing from a teakettle on the stove we have evidence that heat tends to drive out water in the form of water vapor. And many cooks can testify from more or less sad experience that this boiling off of water may, in the course of time, continue until the pot or pan is bone dry.

Now water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the making of glass, sand and other ingredients, such as soda and lime, together with waste glass, or cullet, are melted at temperatures of around 2700 degrees. At this temperature the glass is as fluid as water and the impurities may readily be removed. The glass is then allowed to cool and thicken a bit before being drawn, blown, or molded into its final form.

At all events, one would think that such extreme heat would certainly drive out every vestige of water, leaving the glass absolutely dry. However, Dr. E. D. Tillyer recently made the astonishing discovery that even optical glass contains an appreciable amount of water in chemical combination.

This water, moreover, is not a purely academic or theoretical matter. With the aid of a vacuum electric furnace it has been shown that water can be extracted from solid glass, the volume of the water vapor obtained being equal to that of the glass tested. Besides water, the glass yields also such gases as oxygen, carbon dioxide, and sulphur dioxide.

Steam from the teakettle illustrates how heat drives out water in the form of water vapor.

The presence of this water in the glass affects the physical properties of the glass. The water acts as an absorber of heat radiation, and as a filter for infra-red rays—rays beyond the range of the longest rays visible to the human eye.

The included gases also affect the properties of the glass.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Native Aids Soldier

Pretoria, South Africa

A young soldier was returning from leave and car after car passed him. After he had tramped about 10 miles a native riding a bicycle appeared. Dismounting, he offered the soldier his machine.

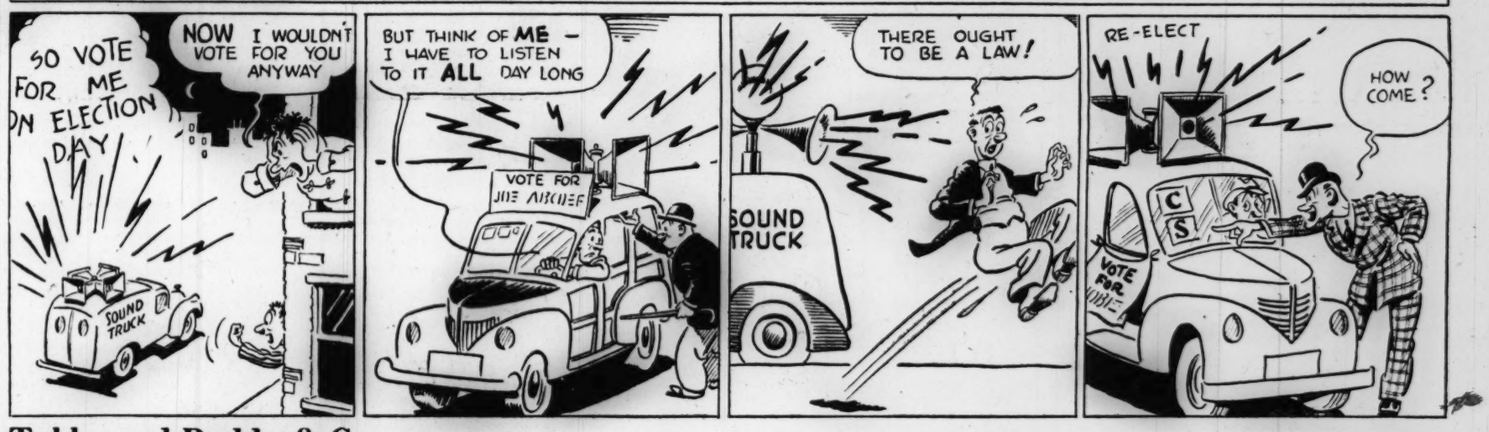
"Just ride it to Pretoria and fasten it to a lamp-post. Here is the chain and lock. I can get it later," said the native, and indicated a street corner where the bicycle might be left.

The soldier declined to accept this generous offer; but as he could not persuade the man in uniform to take the bicycle, the native insisted on walking with him in order to carry his kit, until after several more miles a motorist stopped and offered the soldier a lift.

Closing Germany's Shops

Germany is now planning to close down department stores, confectionery, furniture and carpet shops, whose sales have fallen off 50 per cent, thus releasing a new army of armament workers.

NEWS ITEM — POLITICAL CAMPAIGN SOUND TRUCKS ARE TERMED "BLATANT, RAUCOUS, PEACE DISTURBING & WASTEFUL ON TIRES."


SO VOTE FOR ME ON ELECTION DAY
NOW I WOULDN'T VOTE FOR YOU ANYWAY
SOUND TRUCK
BUT THINK OF ME — I HAVE TO LISTEN TO IT ALL DAY LONG
VOTE FOR JOE ARCHER
THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW!
SOUND TRUCK
RE-ELECT
HOW COME?
VOTE FOR

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Soap!*

By Le Pelley

SAY— I HEARD THERE MIGHT BE A SLIGHT SHORTAGE OF SOAP !!
OH, BOY— NO MORE BATHS !
THAT SAME IDEA OCCURRED TO ME ... WONDERFUL, ISN'T IT ?
NOT TAKING BATHS SHOULD BE PATRIOTIC
OOOPS— THAT'S MY MOM ....
BENJAMIN... YOO-HOO!
BUT, MOM... DON'T YOU SEE .... THIS IS PRACTICALLY SABOTAGE !!!
L. Pelley

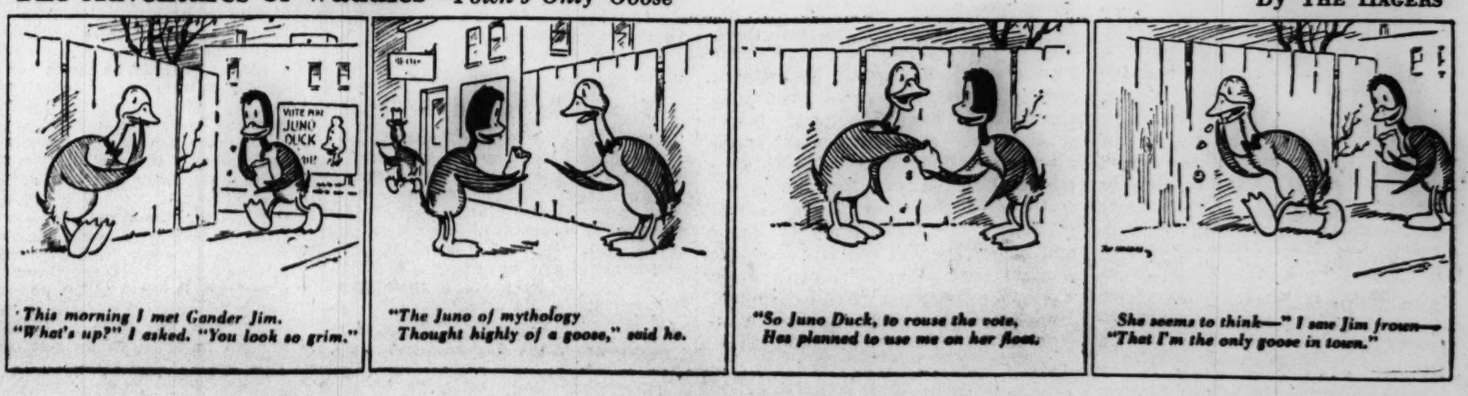
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Night Duty*

By Rodgers

As soon as the families went to bed I slipped out of the house and set sail for Military Secrets post—
WOW! Was it dark!
But my sniffer was in good shape—
Otherwise, I'd have had plenty of "queer feelings" to report!
Yes sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Town's Only Goose*

By The Hagers


VOTE FOR JUNO DUCK
This morning I met Gander Jim. "What's up?" I asked. "You look so grim."
"The Juno of mythology Thought highly of a goose," said he.
"So Juno Duck, to rouse the vote, Has planned to use me on her float.
She seems to think—" I saw Jim frown— "That I'm the only goose in town."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Time for Decisions on Manpower

There is useful analysis, and a good deal of substance, in the warning against patchwork production and manpower methods sounded by the Tolan committee. But there is a lively question whether the solutions the committee recommends are the correct ones. Moreover, there is the pertinent question—assuming the answers are correct—whether this is the right moment to embark on the vast reorganization of war production and manpower mobilization that the committee insists is needed.

This question of timing is one that is too frequently minimized, yet the fact is that in dealing with the problems of war, America is still dealing with a kaleidoscope. The problems change swiftly. The Tolan committee itself proves that. It was set up before the war to study migrations of destitute workers. When the "Okies" found defense jobs, the Tolan committee kept pace by studying the problems of migratory war workers. This inevitably led into production inquiries. These, while on the whole somewhat discounted by the general success of the war-production program, have no doubt been useful in spurring reforms.

Presently, the Tolan committee—still surprisingly nimble in keeping abreast of the problem—advances to a higher plane. Acknowledging that manpower has become the country's most acute problem, the committee still links it with faults in the production scheme and comes forward with the proposal that a new and more potent agency, an "office of war mobilization," be superimposed over both the present War Production Board and the present War Manpower Commission.

Insofar as it concerns manpower, there is an obvious need to reconcile the inherent competition between Mr. McNutt's commission and General Hershey's selective service. There is also, decidedly, a sharp need to give the question of adequate farm labor consideration on a scale of equality with manpower for factories and the armed services. The committee is right in holding there is little use in passing national service legislation for drafting men for field and factories until this over-all question of administration is settled.

But when the Tolan committee enters the production phase it fails to see that much of the responsibility for over-all planning of civilian and war production was placed in the hands of Economic Director Byrnes. It is too early to judge the effectiveness of the step.

Actually, of course, what the Tolan committee really asks for is delegation of Presidential policy-making powers to some new central board. The hope of the committee, as with so many others, is that static, inclusive policies, all neatly integrated, could be evolved so that every phase of the war effort might run according to a pre-formulated plan. That is intriguing, but impossible.

The President cannot delegate all of his policy-making responsibilities. It is only fair to say that the problems of mobilizing for war have been so huge and so many-sided that expediencies were necessary until policies came through experience. Moreover, it has been difficult to make long-range plans, or even gauge the size of the war effort because the needs of America and its allies could not be exactly defined.

Now, however, America has reached the place in the matter of manpower where decisions must be made, and definite policies formulated. The Tolan committee's report serves to emphasize the need for early action.

Puppet's Plight

Few people will waste on Pierre Laval a moiety of the sympathy they extend to the people he has betrayed. But his present plight accents the perils of puppets and discloses how much power still remains in the French love of liberty.

A man of principle may make mistakes, as Marshal Pétain has, and still retain some inner shield of integrity, but what has a puppet left when even the pretense of power is torn from his grasp? M. Laval stands on that brink. Forced by Hitler to try to beguile his countrymen into slavery in German arms factories, he failed. Descending to threats, he failed again. Instead of hundreds of thousands, Hitler got thousands. And now Laval is on the verge of being replaced by a tougher puppet, Jacques Doriot.

In that predicament he has made a final plea which reaches the depths of humiliation, conveying the German "offer," not to release an extra quota of prisoners, but to allow their wives to come to Germany and be near them—if they will work. The plight of the puppet reflects in some measure the plight of his master. Hitler's manpower situation is becoming desperate. The pressures being exerted on France, Norway and Denmark are only one of the signs. And his tortuous two-year effort to work through puppets shows his recognition of the fact that outright unveiled Nazi coercion must turn those countries against his "new order."

But one device after another has failed. The Nazis must get food, materials and labor from Europe at whatever risk. Starvation and slavery are poor persuaders. Even without the demands of war German rule would be unwelcome. With them, it daily becomes more intolerable. Politically Hitler has failed. Each downward step in puppetry makes the failure clearer.

Soldier Hostelers

As school teachers and college professors know, World War Two has accomplished more in the extension of knowledge of geography than all the formalized teaching in classrooms during the last two generations. Maps are pinned to the walls of living room, kitchen, and study. Families want to know the location of events and the places where their soldiers, sailors, and marines are fighting and training.

The increased understanding of geography by the men of the armed services will be realized when the boys come home. The recent announcement from Northfield, Massachusetts, headquarters of the American Youth Hostels, that the English hostels have issued 10,000 free permits to American soldiers to use their facilities for week-end trips, or for a week's leave, is good news, geographically and recreationally. American soldiers will be glad to use these permits. Located within a day's hiking distance of each other, the British hostels will give American boys a chance to see rural Britain.

Three years of war have taught the British the value of holidays and vacations. Whereas at first holidays were discouraged, the Government is now encouraging them. The issuance of permits to American soldiers for the use of hostels is a friendly gesture. These young men will learn firsthand, and with the thoroughness that only leisure can give, not only real geography, but something of the people who make up the "tight little isle."

Where Some War Wages Go

An indication of the ultimate destination of much of the high wages paid by war industries in the Detroit area is contained in a Lansing, Michigan, dispatch. Michigan is in the liquor business, the State having a monopoly. The dispatch quotes the chairman of the Liquor Control Commission as saying that Michigan will buy 1,000,000 cases of whisky for the last quarter of this year, compared with 200,000 in 1941—largely in anticipation of heavy Christmas buying.

Five times as much whisky to be drunk in Michigan in the next three months as during the same period last year! Are there five times as many people in the State? Hardly. The answer seems to be that perhaps five times as much money will be available—money paid out by the huge motor plants and all the affiliated industries manufacturing every conceivable type of matériel. Plants that employ hundreds of thousands of men, not only in the Detroit area, but up and down both sides of the State.

Thirty million dollars, say the authorities, will be spent for liquor in Michigan during the final three months of the year. Think of the war bonds and stamps that would buy! And how many bombers would that pay for at $200,000 each? One hundred and fifty, isn't it? Think what a fleet of 150 bombers could do to help end this war!

And Michigan is not alone in this business of pouring war wages into the pockets of the liquor industry. Excessive drinking, reports the Manpower Commission for California's Sacramento Valley area, is the cause of much of the labor shortage. Eastern industrial areas have the same trouble.

Michigan reaps a huge profit annually from its liquor monopoly—$18,000,000 in 1940. One of the inescapable features of Detroit and some of its suburbs is the multiplicity of liquor emporiums. (Under the law they are not saloons.) Does Michigan's State monopoly encourage the sale of liquor? Does the State's profit justify the results of this enormous consumption?

The Bookshelf

Enemies at Home

SABOTAGE, by Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn (New York: Harpers. $2.50), is a very useful book. Its content is described by the subtitle, "The Secret War Against America." It shows how extensively Japanese and German agents have been working to deceive America and render her impotent.

The first half of the book is devoted to acts of terror and destruction caused by Axis spies and saboteurs. These accounts reveal a surprisingly successful activity. One whole chapter is devoted merely to recording recent cases of property destruction and casualties that seem to be attributable to enemy agents. The list is long and the losses mount to many hundreds of millions of dollars.

An especially impressive chapter is that on Sabotage by Cartel, which indicates that certain American industrial concerns made agreements with German Nazi firms to the very decided disadvantage of the United States. It is astonishing that an American representative of a German company had in the safe of his New York office as late as April, 1942, a complete espionage file of "all American industry."

The American reader is also distressed, though perhaps not surprised, to read that members of America's very nationalistic K. K. K. actively co-operated with organizations supporting Hitler.

The chief value of this book, indeed, is found in its accounts of constant and extensive co-operation between Americans in responsible positions and agents of Hitler. The second part of "Sabotage" is devoted to that, and shows, among other things, how American Senators and national Representatives assiduously and openly worked with men in the pay of Hitler. It shows that even after the terrible object lesson of France, American lawmakers co-operated with the Nazis in opposing their own government.

Hitler, through one of his cleverest agents, actually wrote speeches for an American Senator to be delivered in the Senate of the United States. American Congressmen distributed millions of copies of Hitler literature and made the American people pay the postage. The offices of American Senators and Representatives became centers for the dissemination of Hitler propaganda. Members of Congress also co-operated with a Hitler publishing company to publish books against the American government.

The case this book makes against the America First Committee is nothing less than devastating, in this reviewer's opinion. Leaders of this committee repeatedly and and in all parts of America worked with paid agents of Hitler and with fanatical supporters of Hitlerism. Americans used the aid of German Nazis to oppose the American Government and weaken American defense, and called that putting America first. Many of the foremost organizers of America First groups were notorious pro-Nazi sympathizers actually trying to aid in the overthrow of democracy. The reader finds it difficult to believe the very plain fact that Americans were on the point of forming an American Party which would have served as Hitler's spearhead here.

The blindness of some Americans whom Hitlerites applauded was amazing. A few months before Hitler attacked America's shipping, Senator Burton K. Wheeler declared at an America First rally, "German submarines are small. They were designed to operate close to their bases. . . . We are safe now and we are safe for years to come."

The material in this book is not new. It has all appeared in papers and magazines in one form or another. But here it is collected in an effective manner and its sober, factual presentation shows a terrible lack of foresight or responsibility or loyalty on the part of some Americans.

R. H. M.

Our Readers Say—

Mr. Willkie's Words

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During his recent address at Chungking, Wendell Willkie said: "It's the United States' duty to see to it that Asia's nations after the war will be completely independent, with governments of their own choice." It most certainly is the duty of the United States, since these are the very ideals and principles for which our soldiers are fighting.

We should listen keenly to men like Wendell Willkie. He has been hearing the cries for independence and freedom from all the common peoples of the world. We should all try to help these people out of their dire misery.

Mr. Willkie deserves much praise, less criticism. We need more like him. We at home in America should give him our entire support. Usually outspoken people, voicing childlike truths, are severely criticized. Such truths spoken will help clear the atmosphere, uncover evils and enable us to reach our goal sooner.

PAULINE MACLENNAN

Forest Hills, N. Y.

"Australia Like Home"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the best articles we have read in The Christian Science Monitor was that in a recent issue by Joseph C. Harsch on "Australia Like Home to American Boys." It was of special interest to the writer because he has made quite a study of Australia and its people. Some years ago he did not avail himself of an opportunity offered to go there to work, and this story by Mr. Harsch almost brings regret—if we were to indulge vain regrets. Your former Australian correspondent is surely a great writer and we hope to hear more from him.

H. H.

Red Bluff, Calif.

Men on Relief and the Draft

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

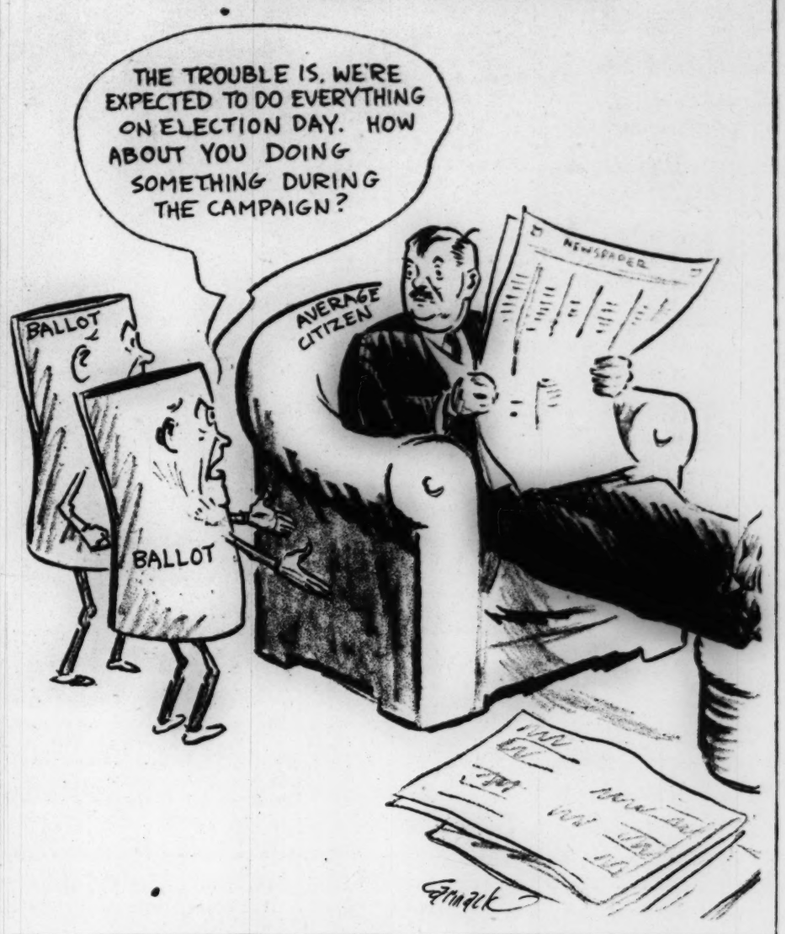
A question I hear everyone asking and for which no one seems to have an answer is: Why are boys of 18, married men over 40, men with dependents being drafted when hundreds of thousands of men are on relief or on "made work"? Not all of the unemployed are elderly or unfit.

KATHARINE METCALF ROOF

Provincetown, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

More Than Your Vote Is Needed


THE TROUBLE IS, WE'RE EXPECTED TO DO EVERYTHING ON ELECTION DAY. HOW ABOUT YOU DOING SOMETHING DURING THE CAMPAIGN?
BALLOT
AVERAGE CITIZEN
NEWSPAPER
BALLOT

Buck-Saws and Christmas Trees

A Dispatch From the Farm

The Editorial Page takes pleasure in introducing to its readers herewith a country correspondent whose writings naturally have a distinct flavor of the soil. As their title indicates, the "dispatches" emanate from the rural scene—a New England farm—but the editors believe they will have interest for readers everywhere. "A Dispatch From the Farm" will appear here from time to time.

There is reason to believe that, if the sun came up with a derby hat on some morning, most of my neighbors would not look twice, and would hardly mention it to their wives when they came up from the barns to breakfast. Our rural community has been conditioned by several generations of whimsical folk who seem to have had a lot of fun doing things that were not a bit different from putting a bowler on Old Sol.

This facet of life on the Ridge has never been satisfactorily explained beyond our borders, possibly because we are now accustomed to it and seldom feel the need of explaining. It is true that our explanations are always as queer to strangers as the original deed, and that naturally complicates matters.

I remember when some one looked up at Wadell's one morning and discovered that Chris Wadell had painted his silo with red, white, and blue stripes, making the structure look something like a huge barber pole. The silo sat on top of the hill, and could be seen to the limits of the horizon when it was merely a subdued weather color, but now it could be heard as well as seen. Not a man in the neighborhood commented on this improvement, and it is likely Chris never expected them to. It is said that a man from Worcester, who was driving through on business, once drove in and asked Chris why he painted his silo that way.

Chris said it was to preserve the wood.

* * *

I suppose I was guilty of some such foolishness when I made my buck-saw out of black walnut. Odd jobs that had been saved for a rainy day were being disposed of, and I came to the task of making a buck-saw frame. I stood up on a barrel and poked around 'mid the bits of scrap lumber that were being seasoned over the beams. I had some ash, but thought it would cut to waste, and hesitated to use oak because buck-saws sometimes get left out in the rain, and oak will soak water like a lobster trap. I turned over a board, and found a lovely piece of black walnut. I probably originally intended to use it for a silver chest, a stand, or some similar bit of beauty. But it was quickly fashioned into a buck-saw frame, and it was a grand piece of wood to work. When I had it strung together, and filed the saw, it was still raining; so I inlaid the handle with some cherry and basswood, and carved rosettes at the top. How far I might have gone, had supper not interfered, is anyone's guess.

I was sawing wood with it a few nights later when Charlie Little wandered in to see if I wanted to buy a shoat. I laid the saw down to put another stick on the sawhorse, and Charlie picked up my buck-saw and scrutinized it. He ran his leathery thumb over the inlay, rubbed the walnut against the back of his hand, plucked a thumb-nail across a saw-tooth to test the filing, and then reached over and sawed off a stick. He handed the saw to me without comment, which indicated that the matter had his approval, if not his understanding.

* * *

But I think it did have his complete understanding, for they tell me about the time Charlie set up a Christmas tree in August. He was swamping out a road back in the woods, and came across a young fir that had a perfect shape. The limbs were evenly spaced, each had an identical amount of needles, and the top tapered off with rare beauty. Charlie had to slice it down, because it was right in the middle of his road, but he thought it was a shame to let it go to waste simply because it wasn't December.

So he brought it to the house, fashioned a standard for it, and put it up on the front piazza ablaze with lights, festooned with strings of popcorn, and adorned with a number of gaily wrapped bundles that his wife fixed. It was a vision, and the family would sit out on the piazza in the cool of the evening and enjoy it. Neighbors who dropped in to sit would greet the Littles with, "Merry Christmas!" but that's about all the comment there was. . . .

My grandfather used to plant his flower garden along with his vegetables. Gladioli mingled with carrots; dahlias were hung with pole beans; asters were revealed when the frost wilted pumpkins and squash; and nasturtiums entwined with the cucumbers. I doubt if anyone in town ever asked him why he, as if he couldn't tell the difference, thus mixed up his seed. It isn't usual, certainly. Had you asked him, he would have said he spent most of the summer among his garden sass, and that was where he had to have his flowers if he were to enjoy them. But nobody on the Ridge ever gave the hodgepodge second thought. Time and again there has been evidence that our neighbors are willing to indulge each other in whimsey.

I have really wondered, lately, if this tolerance isn't a remote desideratum among other people. Are we peculiar in our private belief that a man's own inclination is to be indulged? Haven't other people taken too much stock in the belief that all activity must be rationalized—and that the reasons ought to be sensible? I mean, apparently sensible to others? Hasn't conformity to rules of behavior taken a lot of snap out of life? Who dares to paint his steps yellow, simply because he likes yellow? What housewife dares to hang the wash on the front lawn? It just simply isn't done—is it?

Well, I suppose I've got the only inlaid black walnut buck-saw in the world.

JOHN GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

Don't Blame the Farmers

The Gallup poll confirms a guess we have been using. Sixty per cent of the people of the United States are the "forgotten" ones. They have had no increase in income, but a big increase in expenses. They have no part except grief in the so-called "war prosperity." These forgotten people are consumers. They are growling about high prices of food at the store. They don't know that farmers are powerless to set the price at which food leaves the farm. They don't know that most of the retail cost is middleman costs.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

The Wide Horizon

High on Hitler's List

By Dr. Frank P. Graham

President, University of North Carolina

In a Convocation Address

High on Hitler's list of the institutions of democracy early marked for destruction are the church, the parliament, the corporation, and the labor union. These four institutions are the focal motive force of the four main chapters in the rise of human freedom. The freedom of human beings to organize in autonomous groups has been won through long struggle.

The power of the great Roman Empire struck down the unrecognized and despised organizations of early Christians but the little congregations of lowly believers became the Church Universal, transmitted the ancient learning, resynthesized Western culture, built the cathedrals, founded the universities. [The Church], despite its faults and failures, with its Hebraic-Christian conception of the brothers of men and the sons of God, has been for the longest period the most beneficent organization in history.

The Church, in its turn of predominance, tried to block the rise to absolute power of the new autonomous nations within the ecclesiastical dominion. Then the new absolute national monarchies, having become entrenched in independent power, sought to check the rise to increasing power of the autonomous organization of the people's representatives in Parliament. Yet Parliament won its struggle for collective bargaining with the king, and their written agreement became the English Bill of Rights, which, since, 1689, has been the charter of constitutional government. . . .

* * *

The rise of the corporation is one of the basic chapters in the rise of human freedom. The corporation, as part of the commercial revolution and the rise of the middle class, was one of the pivots upon which the medieval turned to the modern world, helped to overthrow feudal serfdom and gathered the savings of people anywhere in the service of people anywhere.

The English Parliament having become a stronghold of the commercial and industrial leaders, and an instrument of corporate power, prohibited workingmen from organizing in behalf of better conditions of life and labor. The struggle of industrial workers to organize and win the reluctant recognition of legisfative bodies, the courts, and the corporations, is the latest chapter in the democratic struggle of human beings for autonomous organization. . . .

The right of self-organization is of the essence of historic Americanism. The little band of religious Pilgrims who, in seeking the right to organize for the worship of God without the consent of king or bishop, fetched up on the wintry shores of Massachusetts, by their spiritual heroism made Plymouth Rock one of the foundation stones of self-government in America.

One year before the Pilgrims reached American shores, Sir Edwin Sandys led a movement in the London Company to recognize the self-organization of the settlers in Virginia. The less farsighted businessmen said it would ruin the business enterprise to give these workingmen the right to share in the regulation of their conditions of life and labor. But the intelligent idealism of Sir Edwin Sandys prevailed. Thus was born the first representative assembly in the New World.

* * *

The freedom and security of the right of *all* human beings to organize is part of the basic meaning of our American freedom, and is at the heart of what the war is all about. Hitler is out to destroy the freedom of democracy everywhere. The freedom of the church, the legislature, the corporation, the union, the press, and the university are at the very center of the global struggle.

The origin, rise, or fall of the freedom of the university is a part of the rise, or fall of the freedom of the church, the parliament, the corporation, the labor union, and the press. They go up or down together. The university was founded by the church, chartered by the parliament, organized as a corporation, and is today buttressed in function and freedom by the press, the labor union and all free co-operative societies. The university is the treasure house and transmitter of the spiritual heritage of the race, is the training center for the development of the body and mind of youth. The university, as the historic guardian of the cultural heritage, as the frontier of free inquiry, as the agency of the commonwealth in serving all the needs of the people, as the creative center of youthful development and hopes, humane, ethical, individual, universal, and spiritual, is a synthesis of the issues for which the youth of America fight.

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